

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.*



Christian Sieck's New Grain Elevator at Eckernförde, Germany.  
[For description see page 363]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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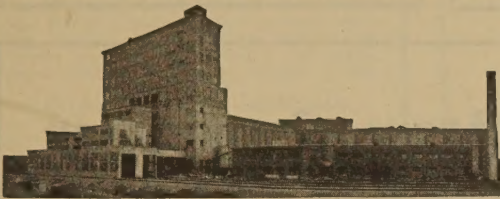
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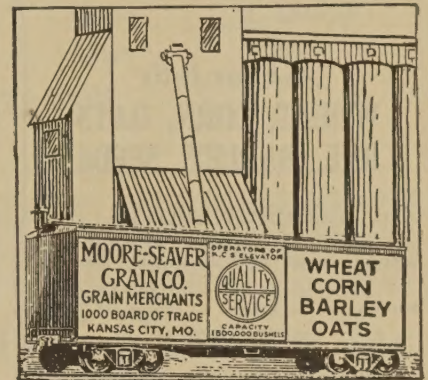
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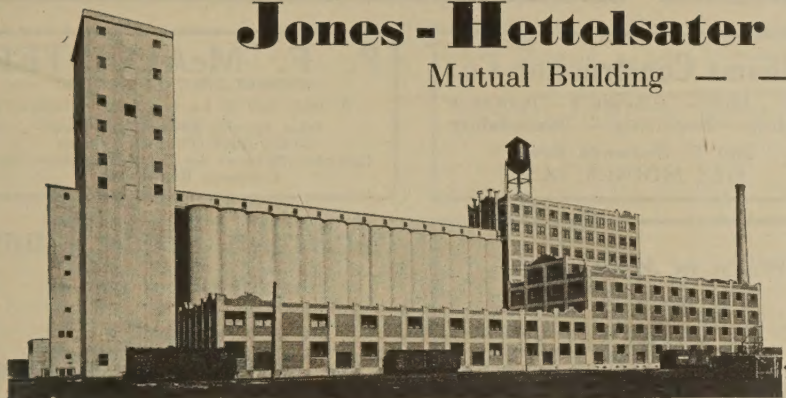
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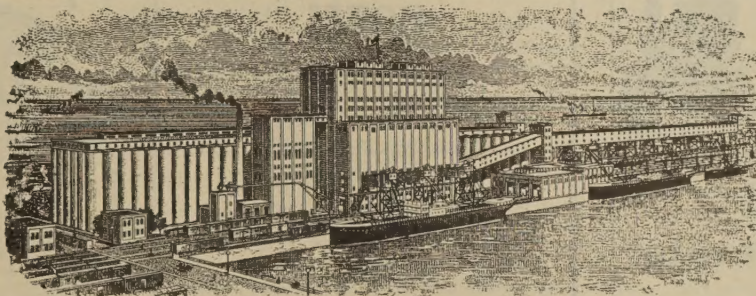
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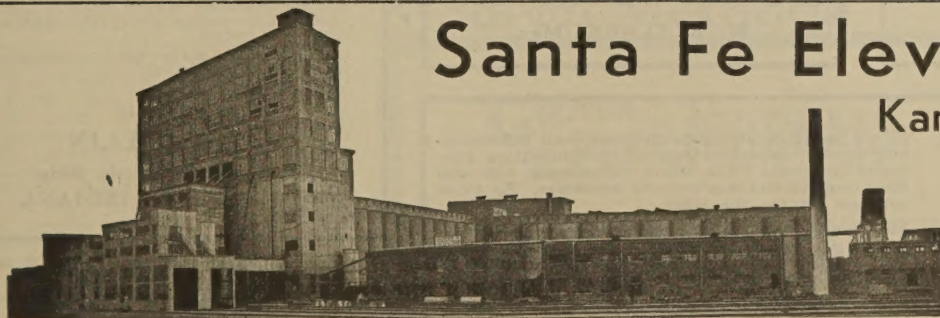
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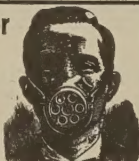
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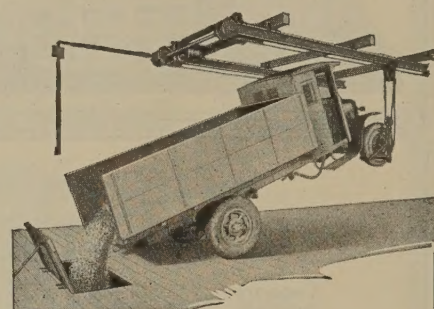
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drums, motor, and worm gear in one  
unit.

Installation consists of hanging the  
track, all other parts of the dump are  
either mounted on or clamped to  
track which makes a very inexpensive  
dump to install.

For prices, plans for installation,  
and descriptive circular

Address to

**L. J. McMILLIN**  
525 Board of Trade Bldg.  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

### CONFIRMATION BLANKS

**Simple - Complete - Safe**

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording  
all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½ x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 75 cts. plus postage. Three copies \$2.00

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated, 332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago**

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences  
and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating con-  
firmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and  
send original and duplicate to customer. He signs  
one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunder-  
standing of your intentions upon the other party  
and protects you against the expensive misinterpre-  
tation of your trades.

Enclosed find money to cover my  
subscription for the year. I do not wish  
to miss a single number of the Grain &  
Feed Journals. That part of your mag-  
azine that gives feed formulas, nutri-  
tional values, etc., is what interests me  
most.—John A. Park, Mexico City,  
Mexico.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS** elevator for sale. Write Box 25, Mahaska, Kans.

**ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT** can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

**INDIANA**—Centrally located elevator for sale or lease; feed, seed and coal; raring to go. Address 70B7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ILLINOIS**—Elevator. Wholesale and Coal Business for sale or lease; fine territory; lots of grain; owner paralyzed. Address Box 228, Loraine, Ill.

**SOUTHEASTERN NEB.**—20,000 bu. modern ironclad elevator for sale, coal and feed can be handled; easy term payment. Address 69Z5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**IOWA** Grain elevator equipped, at public auction March 8, 1933, to liquidate company. Bargain price probable. Write W. C. Swan, Morning Sun, Iowa, for detailed information.

**INDIANA**—Elevator and three large store rooms for sale; showed profit 1931-32; extra good in 1933. Will stand all kind of investigation; failing health reason for selling. Campbell & Ogles, Greencastle, Ind.

**INDIANA**—15,000-bu. elevator for sale; coal sheds, gasoline station, blacksmith shop, 2½ acres land; 7-room house; 4 mi. from Frankfort; on Nickel Plate R. R. Write Mrs. Ethel A. Coyner, Admr., R. R. 3, Frankfort, Ind.

**CENTRAL KANSAS**—10,000 bu. modern ironclad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ELEVATOR LOCATION** for sale between two railroads; good territory; elevator burned Jan. 13th; 12-ton scales and whse. on land; good town; fine place for small feed mill. Address 70G11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—20,000 bu. cribbed elvtr., flour house and coal sheds for sale; only elvtr. at station; large terr.; good volume, mostly wheat; everything in first class condition. Write 70G1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

**50,000 BUSHEL CONCRETE** terminal elevator for sale, built so additional storage can easily be added. Track and land to accommodate 2,000,000 bushel plant. Best of railroad facilities. For particulars address 70D13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**MICH.**—Will sell partial interest, up to 50%, in a chain of bean and grain elevators, all elevators in excellent territory and in good physical condition; each station showing a profit; complete details will be sent on request. Write 70E3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**\$3500 BUYS CONTROL** int. \$7000 mill feed corp. Accumulating surplus now. \$2000 required. Address 70A8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**NO. ILL.** elevator, lumber, coal, hdwe. business for sale; residence and other bldgs. for complete unit. Low price cash. Address 70H6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL IND.**—10M Bu. iron-clad elvtr. for sale; modern; electric; coal; no competition; part cash, balance note or trade. Reeves Grain & Fuel Co., Charlottesville, Ind.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANT ELEVATOR** in wheat territory; will lease or buy one-half interest; write fully. Address 70J5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**WANT TO LEASE** by grain man of 20 yrs. exper., grain elevator in west Kansas or Nebraska. Write 70J6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**GRAIN ELEVATOR** wanted in Illinois or Indiana. Must show good volume. State particulars in first communication. Address 70J2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ARE INTERESTED** in buying four or five elevators located in wheat territory of Central or Western Kansas. Give full particulars and price in first letter. Address 70H9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**OKLA. ELEVATOR** Location for sale between two railroads; good territory; elevator burned Jan. 13th; 12-ton scales and whse. on land; good town; fine place for small feed mill. Write 70G11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**NO. ILL.**—Lbr., coal, Bldg. Supply yard small village; elev. near can be bought or leased at nominal figures. Farm trade. Earn good living, sound business, staple stock. No risk. Small investment bldgs. Cash or bankable notes. Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co., Sycamore, Ill.

## Modern Methods

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

## SITUATION WANTED

**STEADY POSITION** wanted by married man as helper; grain elevator and lumber yard experience. Address Box 481, Minonk, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED** as mgr. of elvtr. or line of country elvtrs.; 20 yrs.' exper. in handling flour, feed, coal; furnish best refs. Write 70K1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of country elevator; can handle any merchandise lines. Would lease good elevator if located right. Write 70J3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of elevator or line of elvtrs.; 20 yrs.' successful exper. in Ill., Ind. and Ohio; acquainted all phases grain, feed, seed and sidelines; capable managing large plant with volume of business; now employed as manager by one of Ohio's large co-op. elvtrs. 70J12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**OHIO**—75 Bbl. Mill for Sale with Feed Dept. Good location; established trade; priced to sell. The Buckeye Mfg. Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

**SEABOARD FLOUR MILLS**, Sanford, N. C., for sale; modern 3-story brick flour, feed mill and whse. on r.r.; 3330 sq. ft. floor space; cap. 100 bbls. flour and 200 bus. meal daily; elec. driven; equipped with NORDYKE-MARMON mchy. in 1st class condition; price, terms and inventory of eqpt. furnished on request. J. D. Newsom, Inc., Agts., Raleigh, N. C.

## FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

**EMPLOYERS** wanting help experienced in gr. trade work can obtain competent workers for every dept. FREE from Sam M. Raymond News Bureau, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

**SOYBEANS**—Manchu, Illini. Beautiful quality. Trucking Service. Sommer Brothers Seed Company, Pekin, Illinois.

**SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS** can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.



**SCALES FOR SALE**

**SECOND HAND** scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

**ENGINES FOR SALE**

**FAIRBANKS MORSE** 25-h.p. Type Y Oil Engine for sale; General Electric motor, 15-h.p., 3 ph., 220 volt, starting box complete. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

**ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, ANY PRICE** engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

**PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS**

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

**OFFICE SUPPLIES**

**PROTECT YOUR CHECKS**—Use a Todd Protograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

**Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books**

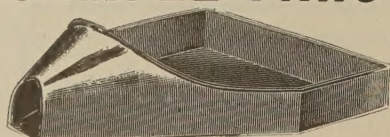
18 Column Figuring book, 300 pages of laid paper which will permit of ink entries, ruled 4 spaces to the inch 42 to the page. You can write in your own column headings to meet the varying needs of your business. Well bound in black cloth with red keratol back and corners. Price \$3.00. Order Special 733.

**Record of Receipts.**—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

**Feed Trade Manual**, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated  
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

**SAMPLE PANS**

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.  
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.05 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**MUNSON CORN** and Cob Crusher for sale, new, \$75.00. Original cost \$180.00. Box 5009, Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

**ONE DUPLEX** No. 55 Corn Cracker and Grader with aspirator for sale; high frame and sack holders; nearly new. Write R. H. Tolle & Co., Hillsboro, Ohio.

**NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES**—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

**BATCH MIXERS**—New Horizontal type. All capacities. **SAVE MONEY.** Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

**THREE UNITS** of Hess Steam Driers for sale, capable of drying 2000 bushels per hour; these driers are in perfect condition and ready for use; also fans; hoppers; buckets; pulleys; shaftings; steam and oil separators; and one 500-h.p. Corliss Allis-Chalmers Engine. These items are located in Terre Haute, Ind. I. F. Leventhall & Co., 628 S. Center St., Terre Haute.

**NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY**

Air blast car loader; car puller; corn cutter; corn cracker and grader; corn shellers; corn meal bolters; cracked corn polisher; cob crusher; 1-portable corn sheller; 1-oat clipper; 2 & 3 pair high feed rolls; bag cleaner; bag piler; Humphrey manlift; grain cleaners all makes and sizes; hammer mills new and used; grain driers; new vertical batch mixers; horizontal mixers; elevators all sizes; automatic scales; exact weight scales; power shovel; bran packers; Hughes Alfaalfa Bolter. Complete equipment for the elevator and feed mill. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

**BAGS AND BURLAP**

**FOR SALE**—New and Used Burlap and Cotton Bags. **WANTED**—Used Burlap and Cotton Bags. Wm. Ross & Co., 407 N. Peoria, Chicago.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**MOTORS FOR SALE****ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**PORTABLE BLOWER** Loader Wanted. Write 70K5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and full description to 68H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND** Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

**Suffering from the "Constructive Work" of Radical Lawmakers**

With Apologies to St. Louis Globe Democrat.



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 24, 1933

PORTABLE MILLS seem to have disappeared so rapidly during recent months, few dealers now complain of their competition.

THE EX-MEMBERS of the price-pegging Farm Board must now fully realize the potent influence of the speculative public in the grain markets.

DEALERS placing any orders with the Consolidated Buyer's Service of Chicago to buy or sell grain options can learn something to their advantage by addressing Information Bureau Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

THE BILL amending the Canada Grain Act, after having gone to third reading, has wisely been postponed, so that the coming season's grain shipments from the Head of the Lakes will be free of the burdensome restrictions.

THIEVES continue their depredations in grain offices and elevators looking for cash in the safe or anything portable that can be converted into cash. One firm at Scotts, Mich., has so far escaped burglary, thru the efficiency of an alarm system of a novel type described elsewhere.

FAMILIARITY with all of the intricacies of dealing in grain for future delivery should help every country elevator operator to protect himself against the vacillations of the market during the rapid changes in conditions and prices sure to occur during the Government's proposed inflation of the currency.

THE PREVAILING opposition to the Government's proposed Allotment Plan is causing some hesitation on the part of our agricultural dictators to attempt the enforcement of such a plan of "farm relief." The more vociferous the farmers, who will suffer from such dictation, the less likelihood of its attempted enforcement.

THE BRAZILIAN Government evidently is disposed to profit by Uncle Sam's experience in trying to stabilize the price of wheat, and the coffee trade has recently been assured that the Brazilian Government will dispose of its surplus stocks of coffee before the new crop starts to move. Evidently some political racketeers do profit by the experience of others.

HEATING OF GRAIN in transit has always been one of the discouraging bug-a-boos of the country elevator operators, especially when it comes to shipping any grain after a wet harvest or damp corn during the germinating season. Now investigators have made discoveries which they insist will prevent the heating of grain in storage bins or box cars. That will surely bring great relief to grain shippers throughout the world.

THE OPERATOR of obsolete equipment pays most dearly for the modernization of his plant without getting it. The reduced power requirements of improved machines, and the reduced labor required to operate them, as well as improved results generally makes it much less expensive to install improved machinery than to continue the operation of old worn-out equipment. Men familiar with costs of operation do not hesitate to modernize their plants.

RIISING PRICES have gone a long way in loosening up grain in the hands of farmers and country elevators. It is said that a farmer never sells on an up market, but that is not quite true, judging from the amount of corn that is being bought and sold by Corn Belt elevators. Of course a lot of farmers are hanging onto their corn and oats in hopes of selling at the top, but also a lot of them are willing to accept a good price without speculating on the peak.

WEIGHING FACILITIES suitable for determining the weight of heavy trucks costs so much more than the old small capacity wagon scale, it is imperative that country elevator operators who provide facilities should charge a more liberal fee for weighing each load than formerly. Some Indiana dealers have doubted their fees for public weighing and still do not collect enough to contribute any material sum for the maintenance of their modern facilities. The elevator man who installs a 15 or 20-ton truck scale is entitled to a much larger compensation for the use of his weighing facilities than heretofore, but he'll not get it unless he insists upon fees in keeping with the cost of his facilities.

BE IT SAID to the great credit of men engaged in buying and selling grain on a large scale that the increasing difficulty of conducting a grain business has not been accompanied with defaults or unusual differences. The buyers and sellers have confidence in the integrity of one another and live up to the letter and spirit of their contracts. Twenty-five years ago all grain trade ass'ns were buried with a flood of arbitration disputes and differences, but today we seldom hear of such controversies.

THE CURRENT ISSUES of insurance journals carry the statement that the fire insurance companies, both Stock and Mutual, will henceforth pay their losses only at the time that they are legally due under the contract. In most states this means that losses will be paid sixty days after date of receipt of proof by the insurance company. All insurance companies have added to their loss investigation departments sufficient special investigators to analyze each loss carefully, and the deferring of payment is arranged partly for the purpose of giving their investigators plenty of time.

LIMITATION of wheat crops for two years as tentatively agreed upon by the four chief grain exporting nations represented at the Geneva conference, if carried out will have the same repercussions as did the monopolistic tactics of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the U. S. Farm Board on importing countries, who may be expected to increase production in self-protection against a shortage. Carried to an extreme these restrictive policies would have the undesirable effect of completely destroying the international wheat trade, for wheat can be grown successfully in every country under the sun.

SUDDEN CHANGES in market prices may be expected under impending processing taxes and fluctuating exchange rates on money between different countries, in view of which the ruling by the Business Conduct Com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade effective June 1 calling for 2 cents margin on wheat and ½ cent on oats, is very moderate. This is no more than the brokers themselves must deposit with the clearing house. Until the governments of different countries cease their interference with trade a greater hazard will attach to spreads between markets in different countries and spreads between different commodities in the same market over night.

HEATING OF WHEAT in store is a consequence of what the scientists designate as "respiration." This chemical change within each kernel generates heat much as the oxygen of the air generates heat by combining with the carbon of the coal in the parlor heater of former days. If the heat can be conducted away more rapidly than it is generated the temperature of the mass of grain will not rise to the danger point of spoiling. The University of Saskatchewan is now engaged in studies of this phenomenon that give great promise. Already on a laboratory scale Professor Larmour has succeeded in storing wheat containing 20 per cent moisture for a long period of time without any sign of heating or spoilage. This should bring joy to the operators of storage elevators.



## Warning to Shippers of Stored Grain

It has long been considered clever to accept grain from growers for storage and immediately to ship the same grain to market when cash grain was selling at a premium over futures, the grain dealer protecting himself and the farmer by buying a future. In the usual course of events after a few months the cash and the future would sell at the same price, the dealer profiting by the difference.

The emergency agricultural relief act published on pages 369 and 370 of this number has changed all this.

A fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for two years awaits the grain dealer who continues what has hitherto been considered a legitimate practice. The dealer can not plead in defense that he has stored the grain at the terminal or that he has bought a future.

Any dealer who has not in his house at all times an amount of grain corresponding to his outstanding tickets has his head in the noose. It is immaterial that no fraud was intended or practiced or that the patron lost nothing, the mere shipment constitutes proof of guilt.

No regulation by the secretary of agriculture is necessary for the enforcement of the law. It went into effect with the approval of the bill May 12 and its enforcement devolves upon the U. S. District Attorneys. In addition the secretary has power to cancel the license of a dealer delivering out a stored agricultural basic commodity without canceling the warehouse receipt.

## Truck Competition

Both the railroads and elevator operators at points within 200 miles of central markets are suffering severely from truck competition, and it would seem that their common interest should drive them to take quick action to obtain permanent relief from the undermining influence of this disturbing factor.

All of the grain trade ass'ns are discussing this most pressing problem at every meeting, but up to the present, little has been accomplished by their appeals to the railroads. Naturally some elevator men have installed trucks and are now competing with the trucks of fly-by-nights for the farmers' grain. The elevator man is in a position to give the farmer accurate weights and grades, and is never guilty of attempting to pay for the grain with a rubber check.

Elevator men who have put in trucks to secure some of the business at their stations, are taking advantage of their facilities and trucking their purchases to distant markets, thus saving the freight. While the elevator operator is not disposed to engage in the trucking business, doubtless he will do so rather than be forced out of the grain business entirely.

The elevator operators of Illinois have made many earnest appeals to the railroads for relief from truck competition, but so far their appeals have been in vain. Inasmuch as the carriers are suffering great loss of business, it would seem they would be only too glad to co-operate with the elevator operators in meeting truck competition. But either the Interstate Commerce Commission is disposed to deny them this privilege, or else they do not want it, for

few of the railroads have given any encouragement whatever to the elevator operators, so the elevator men must seek their own salvation through the operation of their own trucks.

## The Future of Trade Ass'n's

The pressing necessity of the frequent discussion of the common problems of the grain trade by men of different sections of the country is generally recognized by trade leaders, but the rank and file do not fully appreciate the great advantage and importance of attending every trade conference of the dealers of their territory and joining with their brothers in a free discussion of the trying problems confronting them.

One of the most important functions of the trade ass'n is to bring together men with common interests to consider the obligations and hazards of their business. Most men in the grain trade fully understand the growing importance of the trade ass'n as an instrumentality for securing the co-operation of all interested in the different phases of each problem, and as a means of obtaining relief for all.

A recent survey by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce developed the fact that 85% of the business failures in industry were not members of any trade organization. In other words, they did not have the beneficial advantage of discussing common problems with fellow dealers. They were not interested in ass'n work.

The increasing complexity of governmental functions and industrial activities, makes it more important than ever that all tradesmen join with their fellows in striving to bring about improved conditions in their business, as well as improved methods and practices for bridging the highways over its common hazards.

## Taxing Farmers' Markets

The bureaucrats in their eagerness to provide more places for their followers have surrounded the farmers' markets with many regulations and restrictions that not only help to depress the prices prevailing in those markets, but also drive many buyers out of the markets.

Why the farmers do not arise as a single unit against all such handicaps to their business is due probably to the fact that they do not clearly comprehend the far reaching influence of this bureaucratic domination.

Recently a bill was introduced in the Illinois Legislature providing for a tax of one-eighth of one per cent on all future trades in commodities. Whether or not the authors of this legislation were striving for recognition, or had some real reform in mind, is not clear, but it is certain that any such tax would drive many buyers out of the farmer's markets to the great disadvantage of the producers and those engaged in marketing farm products.

The Grain Futures Administration has never been suspected of performing a service of value to anyone, yet it is well known that the snooping tactics of this bureau are driving many buyers out of the grain markets. The tax of 5 cents per \$100 on all grain sold for future delivery, while classified primarily as a revenue measure, in reality acts as a de-

terrent and drives many dealers in grain futures out of the markets to the great disadvantage of the producers.

A clearer recognition of the far-reaching effect of these taxes and restrictions on the farmers' markets should result in the abolition of all these useless bureaus, and the removal of the taxes, to the end that the markets for farm products may be made more attractive to a larger number of dealers and to the great profit of the producers.

## The County Agents on the Run

The autocratic dictator and director of the farm activities, subsidiary of the Farm Bureau racketeers is surely winning deep disfavor with merchants and farmers generally. It was never intended that any county agent should engage in merchandising activities. Yet many have been charged with shipping in merchandise or shipping out farm products to their own profit. Farmer patrons have often complained of the quality and prices of goods obtained, but without securing any relief.

It has frequently been pointed out that the farmers of many counties conducting their own affairs without the guidance or direction of the county agent have attained a degree of success not found in counties employing a county agent. Naturally these results have set many thoughtful farmers to independent thinking, and they have quickly connected these well-paid "agricultural experts" with the political activities of Farm Bureau organizations. So much opposition has developed recently to the further employment of county agents, especially in districts where farmers are struggling to retain title to their farms, that the demand for the abolition of all county agent activities is becoming most persistent.

The Cuming county Farm Bureau of Nebraska brought suit to force the county board to collect money for the employment of the county agent, but the Supreme Court of the state refused to support their contention and to the relief of the farmers of that county, it will henceforth get along without a county agent.

At a meeting of the farmers of one county in Minnesota, the county agent sought to induce the tax-ridden farmers to continue his employment, but they voted against him 110 to 10. Evidently some of these loud-mouthed agitators never know when they are in disfavor.

The Federal Government spends over four million a year in the employment of these supernumeraries, and the local taxpayers contribute as much more, so if the farmers are against these dictators of farm work, then there seems no excuse whatever for their continued employment.

Doubtless some of the county agents were well equipped to make their services of real help to the farmers of their county, but many of them were without any farm experience, however this did not discourage their attempting to direct the activities of their farmers, and often to the farmers' great disadvantage. The greater the activity of the tax-payers, and especially of the farmers who have suffered from bad advice of their county agents, the sooner will the farmers be relieved of this worthless and expensive service.



## The Industry Control Bill

The industrial recovery bill, S. 1712, seems likely to pass both houses of Congress, and upon its enactment will become of the greatest practical interest to the more public spirited members of the grain, milling and feed manufacturing industries which have drawn up trade rules or codes of ethics that have been more honored in the breach than in the observance.

A trade regulation after approval by the president will have the force of law, enforceable in the United States district courts under penalty of fine of \$500 for violation. When a trade has adopted no regulations the Washington administration is authorized to prescribe a set of rules to govern transactions.

Anyone attempting to continue in business without having obtained a license, or after having violated the duty imposed upon licensees is subject to 6 months' imprisonment and \$500 fine for each day of violation.

It has long been considered an unfair practice for a terminal grain buyer to bid higher prices for grain in the country than he was willing to pay on the floor of the exchange. The call rule was one of the means used to cure this situation. Under the industry control bill the call rule can be amplified, and instead of being prosecuted for enforcing such a rule as was the Chicago Board of Trade several years ago, the federal courts will lend their power to enforce it.

It is quite conceivable that the troublesome situation existing at country points where a low freight rate makes it possible for houses on one line of railroad to overbid houses in the same territory could be cured by a trade agreement forcing the operator having the low freight rate to lower his buying price to a point where his competitors can get their fair share of the grain. Why not have a trade rule prohibiting the erection of a blower

or installation of some other Cheap John grain handling device at any station already sufficiently equipped?

## Effect of Processing Tax on Price of Wheat

Besides the supply and demand and the weather that we always had with us two more powerful factors are being injected into the price making machinery of the pit. These new factors, inflation and the processing tax, will work in opposite directions.

If the president does not use his power to debase the dollar 50 per cent and thus double prices as measured in depreciated currency it is very likely that neither taxpayers nor investors will be able to absorb the bond issues covering the federal government's extraordinary outlays, winding up with a recourse by the government to issues of paper money, and inflation.

The processing tax will be a variable amount in cents per bushel and can be expected to have a depressing effect on the pit price of wheat. It will not be paid by the elevator operator who ships wheat to be applied on future contracts in the pit at the terminal market. Farmers who sold their wheat last fall for 20 cents per bushel at some Kansas country points will be as willing to sell at 5 cents per bushel when receiving a processing tax of only 15 cents per bushel. In fact the farmer will not be interested in persuading the country buyer to pay up for the grain, because if the buyer does raise his price 5 cents per bushel the only direct effect on the farmer is that his "benefit payment" will be that much less.

The "benefit payment" prescribed by the law to producers of basic agricultural commodities, while optional as to amount with the secretary of agriculture, is expected to be sufficient to give the farmer the "fair exchange value," and certainly in some parts of the country will be so great as to make it possible for the farmer to give away his wheat at one cent per bushel, in reliance on a benefit payment of 25 to 50 cents per bushel.

The incentive to hold wheat back on the farm for higher prices would be entirely absent, unless the secretary arranged some sliding scale of rising benefit payments for deferred shipments.

The newly appointed administrator of the agricultural adjustment act has repeatedly emphasized the purpose of the administration to raise the price of wheat and corn; and in view of the expected dumping of grain on the market and consequent extremely low prices this can be taken to mean an excessive processing tax, for the \$100,000,000 appropriated in advance of its collection, when applied to the seven basic commodities would leave only one cent per bushel for wheat.

Fortunately for the cash grain handler there are speculators in the wheat and corn futures markets who are willing to take the risk, thus enabling him to keep hedged at all times. As to contracting grain from growers that is out of the question.

Until the prestidigitators at Washington have exhausted their bag of tricks the conservative grain merchant must stay close to shore.

## Removal of Wheat Cancels Lien

M. C. Ward, operating the elevator at Belpre, Kan., was made defendant with tenant O. C. Weeks by landlord Ima Knudson on account of Weeks hauling his two-thirds share of the wheat crop to the elevator and stealing the landlord's share.

The landlord asked tenant Weeks to haul her share to a granary on a neighboring farm belonging to her mother. He did so, but at some time unknown purloined the wheat from that granary, sold it and kept the proceeds. Plaintiff then sought to enforce her landlord's lien on the wheat hauled to the elevator as tenant's own.

The Supreme Court of Kansas on Jan. 28, 1933, said:

It was the obligation of the tenant to deliver plaintiff's share of the crops at Belpre or Macksville, but for her own purposes plaintiff chose to have delivery made to a granary on her mother's farm. That delivery terminated Week's obligation as tenant for the years 1929 and 1930. The fact that plaintiff and defendant made another agreement whereby he was to haul that wheat to market when plaintiff desired that service has nothing to do with his contract of tenancy. That was a new and independent agreement. When the wheat was placed in her mother's granary at the behest of plaintiff, there was a completed delivery of the rent wheat under the novated arrangement, and the landlord's lien no longer covered it. *Stichelber v. Bressie*, 107 Kan. 518, 192 P. 734. The fact that Weeks afterwards stole the wheat did not have the effect of reviving the extinct landlord's lien any more than if it had been stolen by a stranger.—18 Pac. Rep. (2d) 176.

## Stretching Farm Lien to Cover Town House

W. G. Webb owned a farm about a mile and a half from the town of Duckhill and in 1930 he rented the house and the farm to Geo. Elliott. There was no tenant house on the farm. A deed of trust was given by tenant for two bales of cotton and some corn and the trustee began suit against Webb in an action of replevin for the crop, which Webb defended on the ground he had a landlord's lien for the rent of the house.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi in a decision given Mar. 27, 1933, said: Will Sykes, who was either a tenant of Webb or a subtenant, procured supplies from Sledge and Caffey with which to make his crop on the land. Sledge and Caffey took a note for his supply debt and a deed of trust on all the crops to be raised on the land by Sykes to secure the indebtedness. Appellant Dale was trustee in the deed of trust. Sledge and Caffey, conceiving that Webb, the landlord, had no lien on Sykes' crop for the rental of the tenant house in Duckhill, and also contending, as we understand, that the landlord could collect his rent out of other crops produced on the land than the crops of Sykes, brought replevin for the cotton and corn involved in this case, which were produced by Sykes.

The question is whether the dwelling rented in connection with the farm land was reasonably necessary to the tenant in order for him to properly carry out his farming operations; whether the dwelling was adjacent to the farm land or some distance from it is immaterial. The evidence in the case showed that Webb, the landlord, in order to rent his farm land, had to furnish a tenant house either in Duckhill or somewhere else to go with it; that without the tenant house he probably could not have rented the land. We conclude, therefore, that the \$96 rental for the dwelling stands exactly like the rent for the farm in the country. The landlord had a lien on the agricultural products for both.

Sludge and Caffey obtained no greater rights by their deed of trust than Sykes, the grantor therein, had. The only way they could drive Webb, the landlord, off of the crops produced by Sykes, the subtenant, conceding that he was a subtenant, would be by a bill in equity and a showing that the landlord could satisfy his lien from the products of the tenant without resorting to those of the subtenant.—146 Southern Rep. 875.

## "My Friends!"

A smile costs nothing, but is most valuable.

It enriches those who receive, without impoverishing those who give.

It lasts but a second, yet the memory of it endures a lifetime.

None are ever so rich they do not enjoy another one;

None so poor, but they are richer for it.

It fosters friendly relations, inspires confidence, promotes good will in business, and is the common promoter of true friendship.

It is stimulation to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad, and nature's best antidote for trouble.

It cannot be bought, begged, borrowed, or stolen, and is no earthly good to anybody until it is given away.

Nobody needs a smile so much as those who have none left to give.—

From *The New Deal*.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Can Dealer Be Held for Larceny?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* While operating the elevator that I sold in 1930 W. H. Cameron took into store some 13,000 bus. of corn from one party who had 1,000 acres. When delivered in October and November, 1932, the corn netted the grower 10 to 12 cents. He drew the money on some old corn he had delivered earlier and \$475 on the new corn.

After the price went up he came in and wanted the market price. He and two others swore that he did not sell the corn but left it there subject to his orders. The corn at that time was in such condition it would not have kept until spring.

Altho this corn was shipped out and sold last fall at the market price of 18 cents others who stored corn late have come in and demanded the price now. They did not object to the sale of the corn last fall.

The party first mentioned has sworn out a warrant for W. H. Cameron, charging larceny by shipping his corn and selling it without his consent. The justice of the peace held that Mr. Cameron was a bailee of the corn and he was bound over for trial.

The plaintiff said that all elevators in cities of less than 100,000 population are classed as public elevators, A, B, or C. Is this true in Illinois? Could this grain not be closed out at the time the Board of Trade was closed from Mar. 3rd to 16th? All the time it was closed the cash corn went up and you could not protect yourself. Offers good for the week the Board of Trade canceled.

The Farmers Elevator here told patrons that their corn was marked sold last December at 16 to 18 cents. W. H. Cameron for a time paid some of them more than twice what he got for it.—J. S. Cameron, Elliott, Ill.

**Ans.:** Whether the 13,000 bus. of corn was sold in October and November is not a question of law, but of fact based on evidence.

If the proved custom of the dealer was to consider all corn as sold on the day of delivery the burden is on seller to prove that buyer made a different and special agreement with him to hold the corn unsold. Acceptance of \$475 on the new crop indicates corn was sold.

If corn was sold on delivery the buyer is not a bailee, and is not liable to seller for any advance in market price.

One becomes a bailee by storing grain owned by others. Shipping stored corn without permission of owner leaves shipper open to criminal prosecution on the charge of larceny, and to civil suit for damages for conversion.

As stated, the whole case hinges on whether it was understood by both that dealer was to hold the corn to be sold and settled for later, or whether the price was to be price being paid on date of delivery.

The dealer's defense is that the corn was sold on the day delivered, as was his custom. Other farmers who hauled corn and sold on delivery can testify that this was the custom.

The Illinois law on public warehouses is complicated by classification into classes A, B and C. A are those of cities of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, where grain of different owners is mixed together. B are those in smaller cities where the grain of different owners is mixed together. C are all other warehouses where property of any kind is stored for a consideration. It is not the size of the city but the practice of mixing grain of different owners that makes a warehouse public.

The most recent similar case is that of J. C. Folger, Alton, Ia., who was convicted of embezzlement as affirmed by the Supreme Court of Iowa October 26th and reported fully in the Grain Dealers Journal of December 10th, 1926, page 679. Mr. Folger acted in good faith in shipping out and selling 2,791 bus. of oats stored for Martin Boever in April, 1922. In June, next year, Boever came in and directed Mr. Folger to sell the oats at an agreed price and to ship to market. Mr. Folger had actually sold the oats in September, 1922, and used the proceeds in

his business. Mr. Folger had witnesses to testify that there was a custom in the vicinity of Alton for grain to be deposited and sold by the dealer when he sees fit, but the jury chose to accept Boever's statement that he had an oral contract for storage. Mr. Folger had good legal counsel and the aid of the Iowa Grain Dealers' Ass'n in his defense.

Reported in 210 N. W. Rep. 580.

Cancellation of weekly offers by the Board of Trade does not affect this case.

### Does An Advance on Grain Bind Contract?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* If a grain dealer makes an advance against a farmers grain, bought on contract, and has the farmer sign a contract form and receipt for the advance, when the grain is free of any liens or incumbrances, can a farmer mortgage the same grain later, and can the mortgage holder attach the grain?—Washington Co-operative Farmers Grain Co., Washington, Ill.

**Ans.:** A farmer can contract to sell grain, and, if the grain is not identified in the contract, he can deliver grain to another party, the first buyer's only recourse being a suit for breach of contract. If the first buyer had taken a chattel mortgage instead of a mere contract to sell, and had filed it for record, he would, of course, come before the holder of the second mortgage.

The farmer who contracts to sell grain is in about the same position as a country elevator operator who sells a carload of grain to arrive. The buyer on such a contract can not go out to the elevator and levy on any grain without first going into court and getting a judgment, which will be for a sum of money, and not for the possession of the grain. Such judgment will not permit levy on grain already mortgaged, but other property must be found for satisfaction.

### Ohio Ass'n Will Meet

The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its 54th annual meeting at the Hotel Van Cleve, Dayton, June 6th and 7th, and every dealer of the state is expected to attend the largest gathering of grain merchants ever held in the Buckeye state.

The attractive program promises to be most interesting. As now arranged by Sec'y W. W. Cummings it follows:

**Tuesday, June 6, 10:30 a. m.**

Invocation: Rev. Emil Bauman, pastor Forest Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dayton.

Address of Welcome: Wayne G. Lee, managing director, Chamber of Commerce, Dayton.

Response: S. B. Swope, Canal Winchester, O.

President's Address: R. H. Brundige, Kingston.

Secretary-Treasurer's Address: W. W. Cummings, Columbus.

Appointment of committees.

**Tuesday Afternoon, 1:30 p. m.**

Increasing the Domestic Consumption of Wheat: Bennett Chapple, vice-pres., American Rolling Mills Co., Middletown.

Merchandising to the Farmer: G. A. Holland, general advertising manager, The Allied Mills, Chicago.

Transportation Problems: Harold Gray, chairman transportation com'tee, Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Your Fire Hazards: C. W. Gustafson, chief engineer, Mutual Fire Prev. Bureau, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Huntington, manager, Ohio Mills Mutuals, Columbus.

**Tuesday Evening, 6:30 p. m.**

Banquet: Toastmaster, Bennett Chapple.

Musical entertainment.

Community singing, Leslie L. Diehl, director.

Pressing Problems: G. E. Booth, president, Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, Chicago.

**Wednesday, June 7, 10 a. m.**

Use of Alcohol in Gasoline: Robert Early, The Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, O.

Asleep at the Switch: C. D. Morris, Western Rys. Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

The Cereal Laboratory: H. M. Simmons, chief chemist, Mid-West Laboratories Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Report of Annual Meeting of U. S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D. C.: S. L. Rice, Nat'l Councilor, Metamora Grain Co., Metamora, Ohio.

Report of Electric Power Rate Committee: L. W. Dewey, chairman, Blanchester.

Election of officers.

Reports of committees.

Adjournment.

### New Commodity Exchange at San Francisco

The San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n has granted the new California Commodity Exchange the privilege of trading on its floor in spot and future eggs, butter, beans, potatoes, hay, rice, hides, wool and cotton.

Frank Somers, pres. of the Grain Trade Ass'n, says: "After most careful and thorough investigation, our board of directors and membership approved the affiliation of these two organizations in the belief that it is a progressive step in providing the Western states with marketing facilities that will bring all the various commodities which properly can be traded upon under one exchange.

"I can visualize the possibilities of this united effort of exchange trading in commodities as being of inestimable value to the producer. It should stabilize values and make them known at all times, thru the dissemination of information, the listed prices of commodities based upon the immutable law of supply and demand by a free and open market."

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

June 1, 2. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick, Ind.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Eureka Inn, Eureka, Cal.

June 5, 6. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5 to 9. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Medinah Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.

June 5 to 9. Ass'n of Operative Millers, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

June 6. Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n at Des Moines, Ia.

June 6, 7. Ohio Grain Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Van Cleve Hotel, Dayton, O.

June 14, 16. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Lancaster, Pa.

June 15, 16, 17. Piedmont Millers Ass'n, on board S. S. "Southland," embarking at Yorktown, Va.

June 21-23. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Lancaster, Pa.

June 23, 24. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Lewiston, Idaho.

June 23, 24. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

June 26. Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 27-29. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 28, 29, 30. Official Seed Analysts of North America at Chicago.

July 24, 25. National Hay Ass'n, Olds Hotel, Lansing, Mich.

Sept. 18-19-20. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.



# Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

## Grain Business Improving

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Grain business for the time being at least has shown quite an improvement. How long it will keep up no one knows, but undoubtedly it will continue good if not too much government regulation.—Fraser-Smith Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

## Improve While Costs Are Low

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We like to read of fellow dealers making improvements while labor is cheap. We have just finished painting our elevator, getting it done \$125 cheaper than three years ago.

This has been a very good year for us, having 30,000 bus. of corn on hand at 10 cents and 40,000 bus. of oats at 9 to 12 cents.—Wm. Grettenberg, Coon Rapids, Ia.

## The Attitude of N-W Farmers

*Grain and Feed Journals:* A marked change has taken place during the past two months in the attitude of the farmer. The outlook early this spring held little promise for the Northwest farmers, already disheartened by poor crops and abnormally low prices. Since that time, steadily advancing grain markets and increasingly favorable crop prospects have encouraged producers to look to the future with a very much greater degree of optimism.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., Paul C. Rutherford, Minneapolis.

## Grain Business Showing Strong Comeback

*Grain & Feed Journals:* For years the bureaucrats and industry have harped on cheaper methods of handling grain so consumers and producers should benefit. Billions have been spent yet no benefits have been received, and at this time the general opinion is, "the old fashioned method of marketing grain was the best." Restrictions are being lifted and the grain business shows a strong comeback.

Just where will the consumer benefit from restricting the manufacturing industry and eliminating competition? Will some smart economist please explain to us out in the tall sticks how a 50 cent dollar is going to purchase a \$2 article in greater volume, than a 100 cent dollar purchased \$1 articles in the past?—Sincerely, E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Ia.

## White Corn Wanted

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The production of white corn has fallen off to such an extent that already the demand for it exceeds the supply and stiff premiums are being paid for it over the yellow. The demand will increase as more states add beer to their bill of fare. Grain dealers have an interest in this matter and should urge the farmers to plant a liberal acreage of white corn and make it a point to locate good seed supplies for them. Nothing like getting in line for future business.

One corn miller says that the return of beer will require the use of two million bushels of white corn in Nebraska for making grits for the brewers. This is not a very large amount but that is just for the corn millers in this state. Other states not raising corn will need many million bushels more.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

## Equalizing Prices Through Forward Delivery Sales

E. D. White, former chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, and who was a senator from Louisiana in the panic of 40 years ago, gave utterance to opinions pointing out the folly of adopting plans concocted by impractical theorists. He said:

"There is an elementary principle of legislation that in matters of commerce the wisest, safest, best, the most enlightened process is to accept the judgment of the men who by long commercial training and long commercial experience have a knowledge of the commercial subject matter in hand. All the great reforms in our system, the protection of innocent holders, the rights accorded to third parties, all our system of insurance, all our system of maritime law . . . were all brought forth from a mighty evolution, which treated the aggregate sense of the commercial world on a commercial question as the aggregate common sense of mankind. . . .

"When we come to the practical things of life, things that were not born but were evolved from commerce, because commerce is not a birth but an evolution, the only safe rule is to listen to commercial opinions. Commerce is a creation of the aggregate practical common sense of mankind, and nothing ever obtains universally in commerce that has not been founded upon the rock of things practical. . . .

"All over the world this system of forward-delivery sales, which is an evolution to meet the wants of modern trade, obtains and is practiced. . . .

"The system of futures was introduced in order to prevent purchasers from taking advantage of the time when the farmer was shipping rapidly, buying low, and then selling it afterwards for a large profit. After the system of futures came in, when this vast surplus was accumulating, this was prevented. . . .

"Before the system of futures the way the millers did their business was when the surplus was coming in from the crop in large quantities, to buy it cheap and when the roads got bad and the farmer's wheat could not come in, to sell it high. . . .

"Does not that exactly tally with my statement of the 'future' system? The 'future'

system has destroyed that. Why? Because a man looking forward to the coming of those muddy roads and knowing that the muddy roads are to come, has said to the farmer, 'Do not sell your wheat now at a low price; I will agree to pay you a month hence, when the roads are muddy, a higher price; just let me take it.' So competition has come in; and instead of buying wheat cheap when wheat was abundant and selling it high later on, the prices have been equalized."

## New Grain Elevator in Germany

The political chaos with which Germany has been threatened has not been accompanied as in the United States by intrusion of government competitively into private business. Hand in hand with the protection given agriculture that government under every regime has accorded the industrialist an opportunity to operate successfully.

The grain dealer and miller shipping abroad have had the privilege of using corresponding import certificates, thus imparting a flexibility to trade absent in the clumsy barriers set up in the United States.

Among the enterprising grain merchants of North Germany is Christian Sieck, operating under his own name at Eckernförde and at Rendsburg under the name Lagerhaus Gesellschaft Rendsburg-Kreishafen, Ltd. His location is well chosen for those using the canal connecting the North and Baltic Seas, cutting thru Schleswig-Holstein.

Thanks to the wise protective system of high tariffs the wheat crops of the province have been increasing annually, so there is a surplus which may be shipped by water to the big flour mills on the Rhine.

An experience of more than 50 years in the grain business was available to the firm Chr. Sieck of Eckernförde in planning the large addition to its grain storage at this wonderful port on the Baltic coast of Germany.

The large circular building, apparently of brick, is surmounted by two central round cupolas and up one side extends a rectangular working house.

Grain received in bags from horse drawn wagons is emptied into a dump opening in the platform in front of the building, dropping into a pit holding 20 tons. From the pit the grain passes to two grain elevator legs in the middle of the building that elevates the grain to the cupola to be distributed by spouts into any one of the 20 bins.

Facilities are provided for loading out grain in 100 kilogram bags, the weighing scale being right under the outlet from the bin. In the front part of the building lots as small as 15 tons, the load of one truck, can be stored separately.

Ships carrying 150,000 kilograms of grain are unloaded by pneumatic suction into a special small building where a receiver separates the grain from the air. The air passes thru a dust collector before exhausting to the atmosphere, while the grain is carried by a belt to scales of 400 kilogram capacity in the cupola to drop by gravity into the 20 bins.

Grain to be loaded into boats is weighed on the 400-kilogram scales and elevated to the upper end of the long shipping spout.

At night the building is brilliantly lighted at the windows, and an electric swastika on top is the emblem of the national revolution.

The plant is illustrated herewith and also on outside front cover page.

**Treesbank, Mont.**—Norman Criddle, entomologist of the Dominion of Canada, passed away recently. His work on plant diseases, weeds and insects was most valuable to the farmers of Western Canada.

A soybean oil soap factory at Cedar Rapids, Ia., under the stimulus of cheaper oil has been putting out daily 500 cases of 100 bars each. The Iowa Milling Co. extracts the oil from the beans, and the Sterling Soap Co., a subsidiary, markets the product.



Christian Sieck's Grain Elevator at Eckernförde, Germany.  
[See outside front cover]



# Grain and Its Exportation

FRANK A. THEIS, Kansas City, before the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n at Amarillo, Tex.

The exportation of grain, particularly wheat, is of vital importance to the Southwest United States, where normally a surplus of grain is annually produced. Very radical changes and adjustments have come about in the past few years.

The business of exporting grain has virtually ceased as a legitimate competitive enterprise, with its individual initiative and enthusiasm of barter and trade, to where it now has become involved in an international political entanglement. Economic nationalism has run riot and a general isolationist policy has made rapid strides throughout the entire world. This nationalism has been the curse of commercial trade. A policy of self containment has been advocated in virtually all major countries. The slogan "Buy British" has been circulated throughout the United Kingdom. "Buy German Goods," say posters and advertisements throughout Germany. In France the slogan that appears everywhere urges "invest in France." India has a "Buy Native" movement, and even in the past year there has appeared in the United States, through one of our national newspaper syndicates, the slogan "Buy American."

The Agricultural Marketing Act creating the Federal Farm Board closely followed the Canadian Wheat Pool theory in holding wheat off the market to enhance prices, and its history shows the same calamitous result.

From 1923 to 1928, prior to the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, Chicago September wheat has sold during the same period at well over \$1.00 a bushel every year except in 1923. Then on the first of August that year, it was quoted at 98½¢. In August of 1925 the high for the period was reached at \$1.67½. A general average price for the period of 1923 to 1928 inclusive, would show a price of approximately \$1.30.

From August, 1929, prices showed a continuous decline for a period of two years, until in September, 1931, Chicago September had reached a low record point of 44¢.

The first stabilization attempt was made in October, 1929, and was fixed at \$1.18 a bushel Chicago. During the marketing year 1929 and 1930 the Stabilization Corporation accumulated approximately 60,000,000 bus. of cash wheat at the pegged price. The following marketing year, prices continued to sag, and in November, 1930, stabilization again began to function at around 75 cents Chicago. This operation continued until June, 1931, at which time the Government found itself with approximately 257,000,000 bus. of cash wheat and large future contract holdings, and the price of Chicago September wheat at that time registered 57½ cents. This tremendous accumulation of wheat concentrated in the hands of the Government was the enormous unsalable surplus forecast by Herbert Hoover in 1921. It became an unmanageable market burden and was the most depressing price influence ever known in our history. In September, 1931, the visible supply of wheat in the United States, which is the commercial stock held in the principal terminal markets, reached the staggering and abnormally high record of 262,000,000 bus. practically all of which belonged to the United States Government. The story of the unloading of this stock of wheat by the Federal Farm Board is one continuous succession of disastrous results and losses to our Federal Treasury. The estimated loss of the stabilization operations of the Federal Farm Board as announced by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., are \$184,153,000.00.

**Public's Loss on Loans to National Grain Corporation.**—The Farm Board has created a national so-called co-operative which has been operating largely on Government money, and which in June, 1932, negotiated a refunding contract with the Farm Board covering an indebtedness to the Government of about \$16,000,000—this contract running for a period of ten years at a rate of ½ of one per cent interest per year. This money is being borrowed by the Farmers National Grain Corporation at a cost to them of approximately \$20,000.00 per year, whereas the Government itself, on its recent issue of Federal Treasury notes is paying a rate of from 4 to 4½ per cent interest, which is costing the Government nearly \$700,000.00 to loan money to the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

The present price of the Chicago September wheat is 73½¢ as of the close May 10th, or approximately 25 cents a bushel higher than the day on which the Grain Stabilization Corporation had announced its complete liquidation in cash wheat. This advance in the market can be attributed to, first, the liquidation of Farm Board holdings; second, prospects for a serious shortage prevailing in the Southwestern winter wheat area; third, repeated inflation comment.

**High Tariffs.**—The second legislative factor was the Hawley-Smoot Tariff measure of 1930, which reacted as a serious deterrent to the ex-

portation of our agricultural commodities and depressant upon commodity prices. Let us consider effects of tariff legislation for the past few years. The tariff in force for the years 1920-1921 collected an average advalorem rate upon dutiable goods imported of 23 per cent. Under the 1922 act, which was enforced for seven years, the average rate upon dutiable goods advanced to 38 per cent. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930, the average dutiable rate advanced to 53 per cent. Let us see just how this advance in our import tariff has affected our exportation of wheat.

**World Buying More Wheat.**—Contrary to the general impression, the world has actually been buying more wheat during the last few years but it is coming from our rival surplus producing countries, due largely to our national tariff policies. During the post war years of our 23% advalorem tariff, the world export trade in wheat averaged 675,000,000 bus., of which we furnished 41 per cent. During the seven years of our 38 per cent tariff the international world trade in wheat averaged 791 million bushels and we furnished 21% of it. In the two years under our 53% tariff, that is 1930-1931 and 1931-1932 the world wheat trade reached \$14,000,000 bus. and we supplied only 15%. As we all know, the general level of world trade has been declining rapidly in the past four years. In 1929 world trade amounted to \$68,000,000,000 and in 1932 we find the world's trade has diminished to \$26,000,000,000. America's share in 1929 was \$9,600,000,000 and in 1932 it was \$2,900,000,000.

The world's shipments of wheat from July 1st, 1932, have declined approximately 132,000,000 bus. as compared to the same period a year ago, and in this period the United States has suffered seriously in the loss of export wheat trade until we now find ourselves in the position of having exported only 20,500,000 bus. of wheat from July 1st, 1932, until May 1st, this year, as against 83,000,000 the same period last year. While the exports from the United States have decreased, we find on the other hand Canadian exports have increased quite materially for this same period—being 201,000,000 bus. as against 155,000,000 bus. last year.

On May 1st, 1933, the price being paid in Hamburg for native German wheat was \$1.41½ per bushel, calculated in American dollars at the present rate of exchange. In Paris it was \$1.14½ a bushel for native French wheat, and in Genoa \$1.63½ for native Italian wheat. At this time, of course, the United States is hopelessly out of line for competing in the export market, being some 20 cents a bushel over competitive prices from Canada and the Argentine. However, in February, 1933, when wheat in the United States was approximately 25 cents a bushel lower than it is now, there was some distressed farm board wheat sold for export from Gulf ports that figured back to the farmer in Texas and Oklahoma equivalent to about 25 cents a bushel, and at that time native German wheat was selling at \$1.27 at Hamburg—Italian wheat \$1.45½ at Genoa—native French wheat \$1.10 at Paris.

It is quite apparent that all such restrictions and tariff barriers have worked tremendous harm to our agricultural values in the United States.

As far as wheat is concerned, we find that the United States exported during the five years prior to the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, an average of approximately 171 million bushels of wheat per year, whereas we now find that since July 1st, 1932, up to the present time we have exported only 20,500,000 bus. of wheat from this country.

This past year the only wheat business of any consequence handled by the private trades through the Gulf, was to Greece. Last September, when Greece was in the market for a time, she was able to buy some of our Gulf wheat on account of treaty preference with the United States and a fair amount of this business was worked until the same preference was given to Canada and subsequently to the Argentine, and from that time on, the Greek business disappeared entirely.

**Kafir Corn and Milo.**—One other spurt in export business thru the Gulf ports appeared in 1931 in the exports of kafir corn and milo originating in Texas and Oklahoma. The export of these grains to Germany started early in September, 1931, and continued steadily until the end of July, 1932, when the German Government placed restrictions in the form of a tax, making the price of these articles to the consumer entirely prohibitive. During this period there was exported approximately 9,000,000 bus. of kafir and milo at very favorable prices. It is interesting to note that this business was made possible only by the fact that these articles were not among those controlled by the German Government Corn Monopoly and therefore remained on the free list. However, owing to certain political pressure and also account of

certain European countries enjoying the favored nations clause, the Government placed kafir and milo on the controlled list, levying a tax (not an import duty) of approximately 100% to the consumer, effective August 1, 1932, thus precluding the possibility of any further business.

Is there any wonder, under these conditions and many more factors not enumerated here, that the private export trade of the United States was forced bodily out of the competitive field?

**Export Trade Important to Gulf.**—The importance of the wheat export trade from the Gulf Ports can be shown by the fact that in the crop year 1924-1925 there was approximately 70,000,000 bushels of wheat exported thru the Texas ports, New Orleans and Mobile. During that marketing period, July, August and September, the price averaged about \$1.25 a bushel f.o.b. steamer, which, calculated in dollars and cents meant a revenue approximately of \$70,000,000 to the farmers of the Southwest, who sold this wheat for export. The railroads carrying this wheat to tidewater, earned approximately \$14,000,000; the country elevators thru-out the territory handling the wheat, approximately \$1,750,000; the export elevators in the neighborhood of \$375,000; the exporter about \$500,000; to forwarding brokers, chartering agents, fees, inspection, weighing, etc., about \$350,000, and this does not take into consideration the additional revenue earned by the steamship people after the grain was placed on their boats.

It is a serious thing to contemplate the loss of such a large amount of new revenue which could be obtained for this territory if we were on a favorable export basis for our surplus wheat. In 1926-1927 this Port of Galveston alone exported 45,750,000 bus. of wheat. Contrast that with the situation today, with no wheat in the export elevators here and very little prospect of any business for this coming year.

Much has been said regarding a surplus in world's production of wheat. As a matter of fact the difficulty has not been a surplus production but rather a seriously reduced consumption.

**Southwest Faces a Shortage.**—In the five principal winter wheat states of this territory, production this year is estimated at 124,000,000 bus., compared with 209,000,000 last year and 143,000,000 in 1931. With little wheat in store, Gulf elevators having a capacity of 21,000,000 bus. and unequaled port facilities, cannot hope to realize much trade in the new crop. Stocks on farms and country elevators in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado are considerably lower than last year. Terminal stocks are likewise greatly reduced. Compare the crop outlook of 124,000,000 bus. in this area with the 5-year average mill grind of 162,000,000 bushels. Or as a further example, for instance, the Texas and Oklahoma crop is estimated at 40,000,000 bus., while flour conversions last year were 49,000,000 bus., with export flour business negligible. Instead of a surplus, the Southwest faces a shortage and the great possibility of having to ship wheat in from other sections of the country.

**Acreage Control Dangerous.**—In attempts to correlated acreage and consumption there is the serious danger of placing this country on an import basis. As an example of the difficulty of

[Concluded on page 377.]



Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, Mo.



# Panhandle Grain Dealers Hold Well Attended Meeting

The same courage that has contributed so much to the development of the leading wheat field of America, the Texas Panhandle, brought out nearly two hundred grainmen from this drouth-stricken area for the 19th annual convention of the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Herring Hotel, Amarillo, May 19-20. Their laudable spirit of "never-say-die" was the admiration of all visitors living outside of "God's country."

With a slim possibility of raising 10% of last year's short crop, these grainmen were just as cheerful as when their section raised 63 million bushels of wheat. The Amarillo Grain Exchange more than doubled its appropriation for the entertainment of its most welcome guests as a friendly reflection of its faith in the future of this dust clouded area. The Amarillo dealers recognize no depression in their country nor exhibit any suspense in their kindly attitude towards one another.

Panhandle Grain meetings are generally followed by rain, and this convention was no exception, altho the rain was welcomed more than ever. From the crop reports given by shippers from every area reflecting the dire need of rain for the wheat, the row crops, the kafir and milo, their prospects were enhanced two hundred fold by the downpour, even though accompanied by hail larger than hen's eggs. Over an inch of rain fell Saturday afternoon and evening throughout the area, so that the consensus of opinions on their crop outlook should increase.

Government seed and feed loans for this section will contribute largely to painting a different picture for the producers.

HARRY KEARNS, Amarillo, veteran grain man and president of this ever enthusiastic organization, whose wife unfortunately was in the hospital, presided over the meeting and beamed with optimism for "next year." It's hard to determine whether the president, or J. N. Beasley, is the more enthusiastic over the coming day when the Panhandle will out-produce Kansas in wheat.

Following Invocation by Dr. G. L. Yates, Ross Rogers, Mayor of Amarillo, welcomed the delegates and predicted the dawn of a new era where the spirit of business would just be reversed from that of "Competition is the life of trade, and let the devil take the hindmost." "The more we learn how to serve our fellow man just a bit better," he said, "the better we'll get along for it is the true spirit of wanting to be helpful that will eventually enable us to survive."

BEN MARTIN, Vernon, cleverly responded, with pointed comments on the "men we raise in Texas." He concluded with some appropriate poetry on what the initials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation meant to different interests in various parts of the country, ending with the construction placed thereon by those in Texas, i. e., "Regards From Congress."

TOM CONNELLY, Clarendon, painted a vivid word-picture in reviewing the growth of the Panhandle and of the grain dealers organization.

J. N. BEASLEY, Amarillo, began his discussion of the grain rate situation with the declaration, "We're still going to out-produce Kansas."

The Amarillo grain dealers have been working diligently to increase the trade area served with Panhandle wheat, as well as their immediate growing areas, with an unselfishness that few realize still exists. "We are striving earnestly to find outlets in all directions for

our wheat," he said, "and in a measure we've been successful. We've obtained a rate into California for this area and thus avoided embargoes and congestion, and are now working on further outlets."

"Ninety percent of the wheat raised in Texas is grown within a radius of 140 miles of Amarillo and we simply have not had the rates to allow it to move into the most profitable channels. The rate structure to the east has been too high until lately, but now that's adjusted more in line with what it should be. We have sought self-protection for the producers of the Panhandle, not the hurting of other markets, territories, or associations. We hope all of our good friends everywhere will understand this."

S. J. COLE, Traffic Manager of the Amarillo Grain Exchange and of the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, outlined their tariff program, and ably compared their crop production with present outlets in such a way as to make all of his attentive listeners agree with that program in toto. He likewise reviewed recent rate hearings and decisions and expanded on their effects upon the Panhandle and the movement of the crops. "Group adjustments are now designed to permit each consuming area to draw from the Panhandle on a uniform basis," he stated, in predicting a favorable decision within the next twenty-four months and reviewing opposing arguments.

"The grainmen here are most unselfish," he smiled. "They consider the welfare of the entire Panhandle first, rather than placing their own interests first."

Y. H. SPARROW, Traffic Manager of the Great West Mill & Elevator Co., Amarillo, added the thought that their present program took into consideration all cross-country competition and business that does not come into Amarillo.

MR. BEASLEY cited rate reductions gained, the expansion of territorial limits permitting a back-haul without penalty, and a ruling of the Texas Commission made last month permitting the Amarillo Exchange to serve still larger areas with inspection service, etc. He regretted the misunderstanding that apparently arose between the Panhandle and the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n on rate matters, and advanced the opinion that organizations are stepping a bit beyond their province when they take sides on local rate matters between their members.

JULE G. SMITH, Fort Worth, expressed the sentiment that Amarillo and the Panhandle were perfectly justified in looking after their own interests, and that Fort Worth only wanted to participate in rates to California along with Amarillo. "The Panhandle undoubtedly needs further outlets for its products, and if we work unitedly we should be able to help the producers of the entire state. Amarillo is becoming more and more important, and has natural advantages. Fort Worth realizes this, and the only satisfactory solution to the situation is mutual understanding, co-operation, and confidence."

J. C. CROUCH, Dallas, requested that the rates asked for by Amarillo, be made to include Lubbock. He also invited all of his listeners to attend the annual Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n in Dallas.

K. K. SMITH, Fort Worth, urged a sliding scale of rates on California-bound wheat out of the Panhandle—"even if Fort Worth did have to pay a higher rate."

MR. KEARNS told of meetings held on rate matters.

WALTER BARLOW, Amarillo, gave fur-

ther evidence of efforts expended in obtaining favorable rate decisions, which ended the discussion of this subject.

SECY JOE S. MORRIS, Amarillo, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. His treasurer's report showed a balance of \$1,224.89, for which he was complimented.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED included, Nominations: Blake Hankins, Tulsa; F. A. Render, Panhandle; and Pete Thornton, Lockney. Resolutions: Cary Crouch, Dallas; Kay Kimbell, Fort Worth; and Lester Stone, Amarillo. Auditing: W. C. Cowan, Tulsa; John Elliott, Kress; and D. I. Barnett, Miami.

The golf tournament for the afternoon, and the elaborate entertainment for the ladies (who were particularly invited this year) was announced.

Those living outside of the Panhandle were called upon for a few words, including W. W. Marshall, vice president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and Martin Gieseke, San Antonio. The latter gentleman expressed the feeling that there was too much pessimism prevalent, and that prosperity was surely approaching even though slowly. He suggested that everyone would have to work harder than heretofore because the soon-to-be cheapened dollar would buy only half the amount of goods.

CARL FERGUSON, Fort Worth, reported on the condition of Mr. A. Galbraith of Fort Worth, who was injured in a motor accident while driving to this convention.

CLARENCE BURNS, Dimmitt; Jim J. Fite, Wichita Falls; and several others gave their views on crop prospects in their territories, but this bullish information was only met with the report that the market had gone down that day.

HENRY F. JOHNSON, Galveston Wharf Co., Galveston, opined that congestion and embargo snarls at that port were a thing of the past with their new rapid handling elevator, particularly this year. (Laughter.)

Standing in silent reverence to the memory of L. F. Cobb of Plainview, concluded the morning's session.

The afternoon was devoted to golf, visiting, and other indoor sports, enjoyed by all. Felix Neff, Canyon, won a set of matched golf irons as first prize on the greens; E. Q. Perry, Plainview, and T. F. Curtis, Amarillo, won a dozen golf balls as second and third prize, respectively. Lovely prizes were also awarded for the ladies bridge-tea.

The sumptuous banquet was held at the attractive new Amarillo Golf Clubhouse, followed by much entertainment and lively dancing. Uncle Sammy Strader led the orchestra. No more tales should be told.

## SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

JOHN HILL, Amarillo, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Seed Loan Department, started the second session by explaining the intricacies, regulations, restrictions, etc., on seed loans.

"Federal loans for summer fallowing and seed for fall must be filed before May 31," he warned, in relating the trouble experienced because of the maze of mortgages. The government has appropriated especially \$1,000,000 for the twenty-four drouth-stricken Panhandle counties, of which \$300 per farmer is the maximum.

CROP REPORTS following, varied from nil to 80% of last year's wheat crop, with the average running between 20% and 30%. Row crops in most areas was fair to good, with oats and barley running poor to fair. Acreages of row crops showed an increase as did kafir and milo, of which stocks on farms were below average, reflecting a need for feedingstuffs a little later on. "With rain," as many would say, "our outlook will be much better." And they got their rain. The Panhandle will make half of the Texas wheat crop, the average of estimates being 12 to 15 million bushels.

[Concluded on page 376.]



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Roseville, Ill., May 19.—Less than 2% of the corn is planted locally.—Isaac C. Pratt.

North Platte, Neb., May 15.—We have had about nine inches of rain in this section during the last four weeks, so our drouth is broken for sure.—W. H. Cramer.

Ottawa, Ill., May 13.—The oats acreage is about 10% short of normal. Corn plowing is only about one-third done.—Charles N. Bonges, Bonges Grain & Supply Co.

Low Point, Ill., May 20.—Corn planting is far behind normal, but still has time to the 1st of June if the weather becomes favorable.—A. L. Banta, Banta Bros. & Co.

Tiskilwa, Ill., May 11.—Field work has been seriously delayed. Farmers are not thru with more than a third of their plowing for corn on account of wet weather.—Curtis & Battey.

Plainview, Tex., May 10.—W. M. Jeffus estimates the condition of the wheat crop in Hale County to be about 60% and the acreage about 80%.—Jeffus-DeLoach Grain Co., by Hal Jeffus.

Garfield, Ill., May 19.—A little corn has been planted, but much remains to be done. The farmers are holding large amounts of last year's crops still in open cribs.—B. J. Reinmann, Garfield Grain & Coal Co.

Rutland, Ill., May 19.—Very little corn planting has been done so far, the most of the plowing for corn has been done. A few days of favorable weather will see the crop in.—Rutland Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Princeton, Ill., May 12.—The best news would be if we could miss some of this rain, so that the farmers could get their corn planted. Farmers are not more than a third thru with their plowing for corn.—G. O. Yazel, E. J. Feehery & Co.

Flushing, Mich., May 16.—Good demand for seed barley. Very heavy demand for fertilizer for sugar beets; we have moved to date over 250 tons. Farmers putting in large acreage of oats and barley. Farmers more optimistic than for three years. Looks like large acreage for beans, if present prices are maintained.—Flushing Elvtr. Co.

Putnam, Ill., May 18.—Only about 50% of the plowing done to date. No corn planted, with much of our Illinois river bottom land that last year produced from 80 to 100 bus. per acre under water. Much of this land will never be planted this year. Wheat is looking very good, but too wet here for oats; a large acreage of soy beans will be planted.—Putnam Grain Co.

Helena, Mont., May 15.—After abandonment by winter killing and soil blowing amounting to 35% of the seeded acreage, the Montana winter wheat crop will go to harvest with 527,000 acres. On the remaining acreage, a May 1 condition of 66% of normal for the crop indicates a 1933 production of 6,588,000 bus., compared with 12,360,000 bus. harvested in 1932 and the 1926-1930 average production of 9,830,000 bus.—State-Federal Crop Reporting Service.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 17.—Continued copious and frequent rains in all sections except the extreme north held outdoor farm operations practically at a standstill during the week, and were of generally unfavorable effect on crops. Plowing for corn was limited to a few scattered fields, and very little planting was possible. Oats are up generally to reasonably good stands, with growth and color reported fair to good in all sections. Wheat, of good growth and condition in most sections, has begun to yellow in some localities as a result of the excess of rainfall and saturation of the soil.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Chicago, Ill., May 22.—Over the soft winter wheat section of Illinois and Indiana the condition is good although wheat is somewhat backward and about 2 to 3 weeks later than usual. Weather from now until harvest will govern the yield to a greater extent than usual. Warm dry weather is needed now. The acreage in above territory is considerably smaller than past several years. With the exception of

the territory around Dwight saw no corn planted and very little preparations have been made for planting. Looks like a week of hot dry weather will be needed before farmers can break ground in many sections of the above territory.—E. H. Miller, statistician James E. Bennett & Co.

Toronto, Ont., May 10.—The average for this province of fall wheat winter killed is 6.3%, fall rye 4.2%, hay and clover 9.2%. Condition on Apr. 30, as a per cent of the long-term average yield, was fall wheat 95, fall rye 94 and hay and clover 93. The condition of fall wheat is below normal in all sections except central Ontario. Early sown wheat has withstood the unfavorable weather during April much better than late sown grain. Counties in eastern and southwestern Ontario experienced a considerable amount of winter killing of wheat, rye, hay and clover. Growth of meadows during April was very disappointing and particularly so in eastern Ontario, where a shortage of feed has forced many farmers to turn their cattle out to pasture early.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician Ontario Dept. of Ag.

Chicago, Ill., May 13.—The domestic crop prospect may be placed in the neighborhood of 600 million bushels. The available evidence points to a moderate decrease in world production, possibly two or three per cent below the last crop, although such indications at this stage must be considered highly provisional. The domestic carryover on July 1, 1933, probably will be slightly smaller than last year. Even with a small new crop below domestic requirements, a rather large exportable surplus will remain. The July 1 carryover in all exporting countries combined probably will be somewhat larger than last year. Owing to the rapid advance in prices, domestic markets have moved farther out of line for export than during the winter, in spite of the cheapening of the dollar in foreign currencies.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician Millers' National Federation.

Decatur, Ill., May 20.—Another week slipped by without much field work on account of continued wet weather. The rainfall this week was 1.09 inches which brings the total for the month up to 5.97 inches. There was also slight hail damage reported in a few sections. The ground is soaked and water is standing in the low places. Considerable ground that has been plowed will have to be reworked as rains packed the soil and in many fields weeds have made a good growth. Wheat is showing improvement although some fields show a thin stand and there will be considerable loss on low ground because of drowning. The early oats look fine, late sown are showing some improvement, however, in many fields you find low places with water standing on them which cannot help but damage the crop more or less. In the entire state not more than 3% of the corn has been planted, and in Central Illinois less than 1%. Yesterday and today you could

find an occasional farmer working on high well tiled ground.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 17.—Almost ideal weather conditions the past week have greatly aided the development of the Northwest grain crops. Following general rains which were particularly beneficial in the dry areas of South Dakota, several warm dry days enabled farmers to make rapid progress toward the completion of wheat and coarse grain seeding. With the possible exception of the northern Red River Valley, there is sufficient moisture over the entire territory for present needs. In southern districts wheat, barley, and oats have made splendid progress, and fields of grain show an excellent stand and good color. Corn planting has been delayed somewhat by rains but is now general and rapidly progressing under most favorable conditions. The flax acreage will apparently vary greatly with local conditions. A small acreage has been sown in southern Minnesota and South Dakota, but in certain northern districts the lateness of the season for wheat will tend to stimulate increased seeding of flax.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Springfield, Ill., May 20.—About 2% of Illinois corn planting had been completed up to May 19, compared with two-thirds usually planted by that date. Less than 1% of corn planting had been done in the section of state from the Illinois river to the Indiana line. Floods have caused considerable damage in the central and southern areas. Field work has made little or no progress since May 1, due to almost daily rains and is about 18 to 20 days later than usual for the state. This season to date is similar to that of 1927, in which the planting season was one of the latest on record. An unusually large amount of plowing remains to be done. Considerable fall plowing is now so packed and weedy that it will have to be plowed again. The condition of small grains has shown some improvement since May 1. Excepting water damage in low spots, oats are making good growth, though growth of all spring sown grains is backward and shows the handicap of late seeding. Winter wheat is heading out in the south and present conditions are about average. Some rust is showing up in the southern area due to cloudy or wet weather.—A. J. Surratt, senior agricultural statistician, U. S. and Illinois Depts. of Ag.

## Will Try One Thing at a Time

Geo. N. Peek, administrator of the farm relief act, is credited with having said that instead of land leasing and allotment methods it is preferable to begin with raising prices of crops by means of marketing agreements. To do this the processor's tax must be determined first.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	May 10.	May 11.	May 12.	May 13.	May 15.	May 16.	May 17.	May 18.	May 19.	May 20.	May 22.	May 23.
Chicago .....	72 1/4	75	74 1/4	74 1/4	73 3/4	73 1/4	73 3/4	72 1/4	71 1/4	70 1/4	68 3/4	70 1/4
*Winnipeg .....	63 1/2	65 3/4	66 3/4	65 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	65 1/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	62 3/4	61	62 1/2
*Liverpool .....	74 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	74 3/4	74 3/4	75 1/4	75 3/4	74 1/4	74 3/4	73 3/4	74
Kansas City .....	66 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4	68 3/4	68	67 3/4	68 1/4	66 1/2	65 3/4	64 1/2	62 1/2	64 3/4
Minneapolis .....	70 3/4	73 1/4	73 3/4	72 3/4	72	71 3/4	72 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	69 3/4	66 3/4	69 1/2
Duluth, durum .....	64 1/4	67	67 1/4	66 3/4	66 1/4	66	67 3/4	65 3/4	65	63 3/4	61 3/4	63 3/4
Milwaukee .....	72 1/4	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	72 1/4	71 3/4	70 3/4	68 3/4	....
<b>Corn</b>												
Chicago .....	44 3/4	46 3/4	47	47	47 1/4	45 3/4	46 3/4	46	45 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	45 3/4
Kansas City .....	41 3/4	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	41 3/4	42	42 3/4	42	41 3/4	40 1/4	40 3/4	41 3/4
Milwaukee .....	44 3/4	46 3/4	47 1/4	47	47 1/4	46	46 3/4	46	45 3/4	44 1/4	44 3/4	....
<b>Oats</b>												
Chicago .....	25 3/4	26 1/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	26 3/4	26 1/4	26	25 3/4	25 3/4	24 3/4	23 3/4	25 1/4
Winnipeg .....	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	30	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	28 3/4	26 3/4	28 1/4
Minneapolis .....	22 3/4	22 3/4	23 3/4	22 3/4	23 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22	21 3/4	20 3/4	21 3/4
Milwaukee .....	25 3/4	26 1/4	26 3/4	26 3/4	26 3/4	26 3/4	26	25 3/4	25 3/4	24 3/4	24	....
<b>Rye</b>												
Chicago .....	52 3/4	56 3/4	57 1/4	56 1/4	55 1/4	55	57 1/4	56 1/4	57 1/4	55 3/4	54 1/4	56 3/4
Minneapolis .....	46 3/4	50 3/4	51 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	49 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 3/4	50 3/4	49 1/4	50 3/4
Winnipeg .....	43 3/4	47 3/4	48 3/4	47 1/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	47 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	45 3/4	44 3/4	45 3/4
Duluth .....	49 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	52 3/4	51 3/4	54	53 3/4	54	53	51	53 1/4
<b>Barley</b>												
Minneapolis .....	31 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	33	32 3/4	32 1/4	32	31 1/4	30 1/4	28 3/4	27 1/4	28 3/4
Winnipeg .....	35 3/4	37	37 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	37 3/4	28	37 1/4	35 3/4	36 3/4
Milwaukee .....	36 3/4	38 1/4	38	37 3/4	37 1/4	37	37	36	35 1/4	33 1/4	31 3/4	....
Chicago .....	36 3/4	38 3/4	38	37 3/4	37 1/4	37	37	36	35 1/4	33 1/4	31 3/4	33 3/4

\*At par of exchange, \$1.00 and \$4.8665.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Minonk, Ill., May 19.—Very little corn has been planted so far. Most of the old crop is still on the farms and will not move until the new crop is in.—U. B. Memmen.

Spartan, Ill., May 11.—Not much grain is moving. The weather has been so wet that farmers are far behind in their field work.—H. J. Hawksworth, W. W. Dewey & Sons.

Tonica, Ill., May 18.—Very little grain is moving now, with farmers seizing every sunny moment to catch up with their field work. The farmers are holding a great deal of corn.—W. A. King.

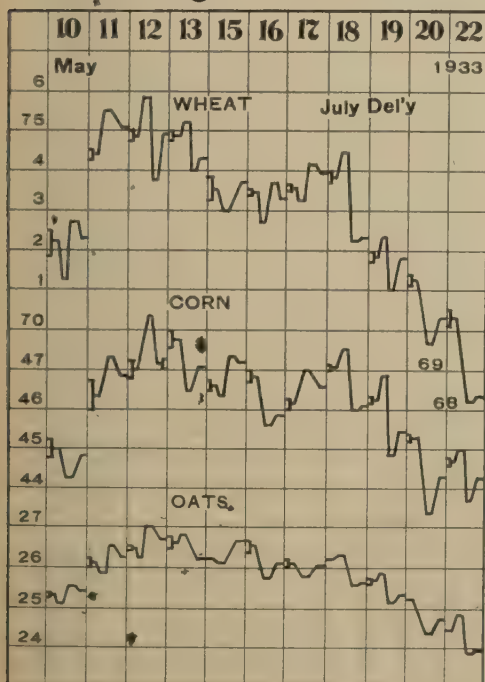
Malden, Ill., May 12.—This wet weather is helping our farmers a lot by shoving up the price. It is seriously delaying corn planting, but there are great quantities of corn still on the farms.—R. A. Ewing, Malden Elvtr. Co.

Ottawa, Ont., May 19.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators for the week ending May 12 were as follows: Western country elevators, 102,143,154 bus.; interior pte. and mill elevs., 6,062,735; interior pub. and semi-pub. term., 3,110,634; Vancouver and New Westminster, 8,374,348; Victoria, 832,308; Prince Rupert elvtr., 301,695; Churchill, 2,430,283; Fort William and Port Arthur, 59,470,884; in transit lakes, 3,300,238; eastern elevs., lake ports, 21,499,622; eastern elevs., sbd. ports, 8,830,386; U. S. lake ports, 2,786,668; U. S. Atlantic Seaboard ports, 225,730; totals, 212,350,899 bus.; same week previous year, 157,051,237 bus. The total of oats was 10,478,291 bus., of barley 6,535,703, of flaxseed 1,261,086 and of rye 4,983,101, compared with oats 8,568,012 bus., barley 7,276,026, flaxseed 1,359,855 and rye 9,825,157 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

W. I. Myers, professor of farm finance at merchants having expressed a willingness to accept them until the banks reopen.

May oats sold at 15½c Mar. 2, the lowest price on record for the May future at Chicago. On Dec. 3 the December delivery sold at 13¾c, the lowest for any future at Chicago.

## Chicago Futures



## Limitations of Warehouse Inspectors

The advantages incident to licensing of a warehouse under the United States Warehouse Act in the way of obtaining loans on grain so covered by receipts have led to a great increase in the number of elevators so licensed; but altho provision is made for licensing of inspectors under the Warehouse Act this is entirely separate from the U. S. Grain Standards Act. Under the Grain Standards Act the inspectors are authorized to issue certificates of grain for the purpose of purchase and sale by grade; while under the Warehouse Act the authority of the inspectors is intended only to see that the grain going into or out of the warehouse is of the grade specified, for the protection of the warehouseman, his bondsman and holders of the storage receipts as collateral for loans.

H. S. Yohe, in charge of the administration of the U. S. Warehouse Act, has recently issued a memorandum for warehousemen and inspectors, stating that the inspector is licensed in each instance, whether the grain is in-bound or out-bound, to issue a grain inspection certificate, under the Warehouse Act.

For the purpose of enabling the elevator man to put grain of each grade in bins with grain of the same grade. To check the grain from time to time to determine that it is not going out of condition or changing grades while in storage, and to inspect the grain for the warehouseman at the time he is making delivery to make certain that grain of the grade called for by the surrendered receipt is actually being delivered.

On the occasion of each inspection a licensed

inspector is authorized to issue the prescribed inspection certificate showing his determination of the grade of the grain.

The certificates issued by the inspector are for the benefit of the warehouseman, the holder of the receipt, and the person who has surrendered the receipt for delivery. They must not be used for purposes of accomplishing sale of the grain. Certificates issued under the Grain Standards Act are the only certificates that can be recognized for the purpose in connection with grain moving in interstate or foreign commerce, and the Grain Standards Act makes the use of such certificates mandatory.

## Rye Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore ...	16,614	1,281	.....	230,987
Boston .....	1,100	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago .....	325,000	60,000	46,000	22,000
Cincinnati ..	12,600	.....	2,800	.....
Duluth .....	385,546	129,069	.....	4,029
Fort William..	155,037	320,868	.....	1,062,037
Fort Worth...	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Galveston ...	.....	.....	.....	80,718
Houston .....	.....	1,500	.....	42,857
Indianapolis ..	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Kansas City...	33,500	3,000	3,000	4,500
Los Angeles...	4,500	.....	.....	.....
Louisville ...	.....	10,500	.....	7,500
Milwaukee ...	67,850	5,840	234,606	4,575
Minneapolis...	492,230	185,780	179,220	178,320
New Orleans...	18,588	1,500	4,500	.....
Omaha .....	58,800	4,200	72,800	5,600
Peoria .....	.....	3,600	.....	1,200
St. Joseph...	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	30,000	1,300	22,500	.....
Seattle .....	4,500	3,000	.....	.....
Superior .....	63,021	78,553	32,886	.....
Toledo .....	1,200	12,000	1,070	6,680
Vancouver ...	12,036	25,403	.....	18,931
Wichita .....	1,300	.....	1,300	.....

## Wheat Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore ...	3,023	22,216	.....	837,964
Boston .....	.....	.....	734,246	551,378
Chicago .....	1,734,000	856,000	1,887,000	2,053,000
Cincinnati ..	238,400	188,800	467,200	291,200
Duluth .....	3,234,396	512,190	1,264,229	653,058
Fort William..	9,089,458	9,248,864	11,586,123	5,714,740
Fort Worth...	464,800	313,600	547,400	1,600,200
Galveston ...	.....	.....	2,949,473	.....
Houston .....	.....	39,000	.....	98,000
Hutchinson...	.....	1,358,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis ..	220,000	283,000	116,000	214,000
Kansas City...	2,238,400	4,976,000	2,674,585	3,765,390
Los Angeles...	386,400	302,400	.....	.....
Louisville ...	.....	321,000	.....	72,000
Milwaukee ...	253,020	231,620	1,858,700	57,350
Minneapolis...	5,281,840	2,449,950	2,649,430	1,528,610
New Orleans...	7,187	120,400	36,633	597,161
Omaha .....	742,400	627,200	1,232,000	2,749,600
Peoria .....	132,000	130,800	123,600	195,600
St. Joseph...	240,000	456,000	566,400	436,800
St. Louis.....	1,091,000	1,926,400	1,158,000	1,362,200
San Francisco	477,000	284,400	.....	.....
Seattle .....	784,000	400,400	.....	.....
Superior .....	1,691,659	612,248	698,919	468,964
Toledo .....	191,800	708,740	382,635	174,885
Vancouver ...	3,667,438	6,565,733	5,568,363	9,194,980
Wichita .....	714,000	798,000	700,500	799,500

## Corn Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore ...	91,719	65,746	.....	.....
Boston .....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Chicago .....	4,867,000	3,903,000	5,639,000	2,820,000
Cincinnati ..	265,500	157,500	222,000	99,000
Duluth .....	30,537	2,787	73,849	20,358
Fort William..	30,850	.....	5,555	11,284
Fort Worth...	151,500	327,000	10,500	28,500
Galveston ...	.....	.....	18,525	.....
Houston .....	.....	90,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson...	.....	58,750	.....	.....
Indianapolis ..	2,382,000	1,427,000	1,599,000	1,126,000
Kansas City...	1,618,000	612,000	549,000	199,500
Los Angeles...	594,000	430,500	.....	.....
Louisville ...	.....	235,500	.....	228,000
Milwaukee ...	1,033,202	354,620	371,800	261,250
Minneapolis...	1,181,740	335,680	493,790	1,168,550
New Orleans...	364,559	167,217	309,330	108,935
Omaha .....	1,143,800	246,400	565,600	165,200
Peoria .....	1,522,600	1,077,300	980,450	348,300
St. Joseph...	831,000	504,000	778,500	304,500
St. Louis.....	2,250,000	974,400	1,260,970	291,400
San Francisco	32,040	23,107	.....	.....
Seattle .....	90,000	33,000	.....	.....
Superior .....	32,666	6,178	1,271	.....
Toledo .....	98,750	200,000	58,470	166,325
Wichita .....	14,300	10,400	1,300	3,900

## Barley Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore ...	3,349	1,990	.....	33,885
Chicago .....	1,043,000	325,000	148,000	89,000
Cincinnati ..	4,800	.....	3,200	.....
Duluth .....	473,651	102,073	226,489	144,912
Fort William..	376,337	179,884	123,891	331,437
Fort Worth...	8,000	25,600	6,400	4,800
Houston .....	.....	.....	.....	47,142
Hutchinson...	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Kansas City...	28,800	52,800	41,600	43,200
Los Angeles...	116,800	102,400	.....	.....
Louisville ...	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee ...	1,133,700	511,290	358,450	144,150
Minneapolis...	2,595,610	702,290	1,673,190	723,560
Omaha .....	14,400	25,600	11,200	27,200
Peoria .....	100,800	354,200	76,600	49,000
St. Joseph...	1,750	.....	3,500	1,750
St. Louis.....	148,000	134,400	27,200	3,200
San Francisco	520,709	299,291	.....	115,125
Seattle .....	17,600	9,600	.....	.....
Superior .....	33,293	6,195	1,600	.....
Toledo .....	.....	19,200	.....	2,420
Vancouver ...	119,579	625,738	52,166	662,956
Wichita .....	1,500	2,600	.....	5,200



## Forger and Embezzler Sentenced Following Fire

Earl E. Brash, whose penitentiary photograph is reproduced herewith, and who was for some time manager of the Monarch Elevator at Brookland, N. D., was recently sentenced by a district judge to serve an indeterminate sentence from three to seven years in the Bismarck, N. D., prison, following an investigation of a fire in the elevator at Brookland on March 21, 1933, of probable incendiary origin.

Insurance company investigators, co-operating with A. Leslie, state's attorney of Sargent County, N. D., and Frank Barnes, deputy state fire marshal of Bismarck, N. D., discovered that for some time prior to the fire, Manager Brash had been fraudulently issuing storage tickets and also fraudulently issuing checks in the names of his farmer patrons. Endorsements on the storage tickets and on the grain checks were forgeries. The value of grain involved by reason of fraudulent and fictitious transactions was: 400 bus. flax, 1,200 bus. wheat, and 1,800 bus. of durum.

When confronted with the evidence, a total of thirty-one irregular items, Brash admitted his guilt on the forgery and embezzlement charges. North Dakota has a special statute pertaining to the fraudulent issuance of storage tickets.

Brash, furthermore, signed a confession that he has been short in his account with the company and having been under a great mental strain for that reason burned the elevator on the night of March 21, 1933, the motive being to cover up his shortage with the company.

When brought before the district judge to plead guilty on forgery, embezzlement and arson, he denied that he had set the elevator afire and entirely repudiated his signed statement. Having waived examination, he then agreed to plead guilty on the other two charges.

Brash is the father of seven children and has been in this community for a number of years; heretofore his record has been good. The value of his shortage is approximately \$1,700.

From time to time grain elevators are destroyed by fire under questionable circumstances and in numerous cases a complete audit after the fire discloses many irregularities involving numerous criminal actions. Quite frequently an investigation following a fire where shortage develops the following crimes, each being a separate and distinct offense under the statutes of some states, have been committed:

1. Forgery and uttering forged checks.
2. Embezzlement.

3. Falsification of a corporation's records.
4. Using mails to defraud.
5. Receiving money under false pretenses.
6. Arson.
7. Issuing fraudulent warehouse receipts.

In view of the seriousness of the offenses in connection with forgeries and embezzlement, it is amazing that, in view of modern day investigation methods, any grain elevator agent or manager will take a chance. Repeated cases of this nature have repeatedly resulted in grain elevator operators being apprehended and sent to prison.

Insurance companies, having the interest of the grain trade at heart are leaving no stone unturned to apprehend offenders guilty of crimes tending to increase insurance costs. Superintendents of line elevators and auditors are ever alert for evidence that elevator operators are living beyond their means, speculating, gambling or following any other irregular practice, and likewise insurance companies, thru their inspectors, are watchful.

As is usually the case, an elevator operator, who resorts to forgery is a novice at the art and it is pitiable, the crude work that is done. To one versed in scientific handwriting analysis, the detection of forgeries is a simple matter. No matter what pains the forger takes to disguise his handwriting, it is impossible to fool an expert.

As with human faces, there are positively no two handwritings alike, each individual has his own handwriting characteristics which are sacred alone to him, and it is absolutely impossible for another successfully to copy or imitate his writing. Not only that, but the science of penmanship analysis is so definite and positive in its working that an expert can determine by whom a forgery was committed by analysing the ordinary handwriting of the suspect. Forgeries, embezzlements and fires are a disastrous combination for the guilty.

Several hundred members of the Farmers' Holiday Ass'n met with the board of supervisors of Carroll County, Iowa, to protest against the office of the county agent of the farm bureau being in the court house. An agreement was made whereby the office of the agent should be moved elsewhere. They also demanded that the county appropriation of \$2,000 for this work be discontinued. To this the supervisors did not agree and the board and other county officers are now being sued for money that has been paid the farm bureau, claiming that it is unconstitutional.

## Sunshine and Promise for the Grain Trade

A single glance around the wheat pit this morning was sufficient to disclose to the returned observer a truly remarkable change from the situation of eight months ago. Fear, uncertainty, and hesitation have been largely replaced by courage, confidence, and spontaneity; the volume of trading has increased tremendously; prices show important gains with the prospect indicating further appreciation of values in the future; and the market is once more characterized by that breadth and liquidity which was ever, under normal conditions, one of the most distinguishing features. In a word, the grain trade has finally emerged from its long winter of discontent into a season full of sunshine and promise.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

## How Shipper Can Secure Fair Grading

The manner in which grain is loaded into a car occasionally affects the grade which is assigned to the lot of grain by a grain inspector. The observance of the following precautions will enable inspectors to assign grades more accurately, and frequently to the advantage of the owner especially in cases of unintentional uneven loading.

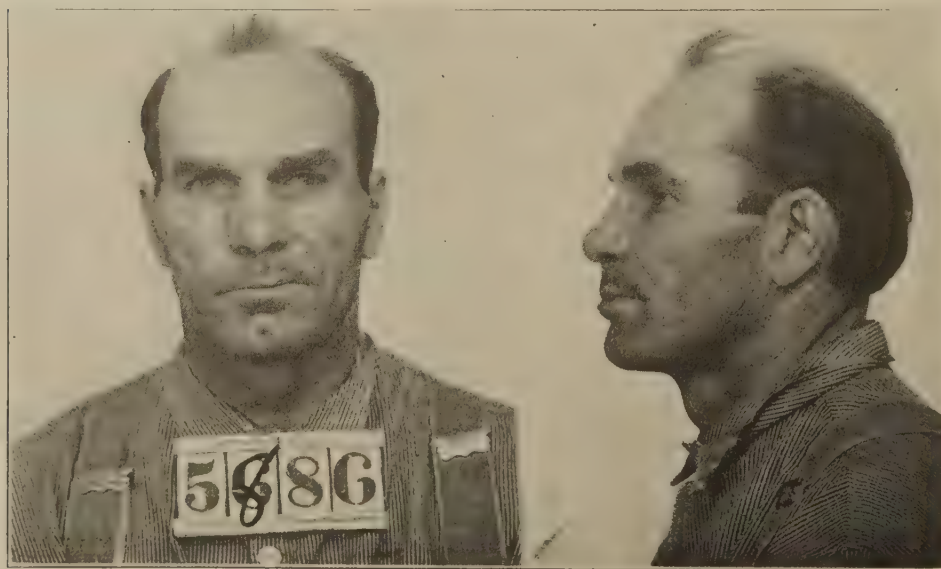
All shipments should be trimmed to allow the proper space for sampling, which is 24 inches from the eaves of the car to the top of the grain when leveled off.

The grain should be mixed as thoroughly as possible when loaded, because certain kinds of uneven loading result in musty or heating spots which reduce the value of the entire load.

All grain inspectors and federal supervisors operate under the following instructions: "The grade of any lot or parcel of grain, sampled in accordance with the preceding instructions, shall be based on the sample representing the inferior portion if it appears to have been so loaded or handled as to conceal a material portion of the load that is distinctly inferior to the remainder of the lot or parcel, or the sample representing the inferior portion, if it represents a material portion of the lot and contains excessive moisture or live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain, or is sour, musty, hot, heating, fire-burnt, has a commercially objectionable foreign odor, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality."

Obviously, in the absence of any other information, the inspector must determine whether inferior portions are concealed from the appearance of the load only, and base his grade on the distinctly inferior portion, if in his judgment it has been concealed. Under some conditions uneven loading is unavoidable or thoro mixing not practicable, as when grain is loaded directly from farmers' wagons into a car. When this is done and the shipper knows that there is unevenness in the load, it is in his interest and of assistance to the grain inspector if he will attach a conspicuous card inside of the car, describing the manner in which the grain is loaded and giving the location of any portions which in his opinion are different in grade from the rest of the grain. Such notices should not be attached to either door or the outside of grain doors, because samplers may enter the car from either side and consequently not see notices placed on the other side of the car. If cars are not trimmed shifting grain may cover up the notice.

Samplers take a sufficient number of probes of any lot of grain to obtain a representative sample. These probes are taken in various parts of the car with a compartment trier which has an inner and outer shell and separate compartments which get portions of the grain at each six-inch level thruout the load.



Earl E. Brash, Forger and Embezzler, of Brookland, N. D.



# Emergency Agricultural Relief Act

The new farm relief bill, H. R. 3835, passed the Senate by a vote of 52 to 28 and was approved May 12 by the President. The sections affecting the grain crops follow in full:

## Declaration of Policy

Sec. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress—

(1) To establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor, as will re-establish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period. The base period in the case of all agricultural commodities except tobacco shall be the prewar period, August, 1909-July, 1914. In the case of tobacco, the base period shall be the postwar period, August, 1919-July, 1929.

(2) To approach such equality of purchasing power by gradual correction of the present inequalities therein at as rapid a rate as is deemed feasible in view of the current consumptive demand in domestic and foreign markets.

(3) To protect the consumers' interest by readjusting farm production at such level as will not increase the percentage of the consumers' retail expenditures for agricultural commodities, or products derived therefrom, which is returned to the farmer, above the percentage which was returned to the farmer in the prewar period, August, 1909-July, 1914.

## General Powers

Sec. 8. In order to effectuate the declared policy, the Secretary of Agriculture shall have power—

(1) To provide for reduction in the acreage or reduction in the production for market, or both, of any basic agricultural commodity, through agreements with producers or by other voluntary methods, and to provide for rental or benefit payments in connection therewith or upon that part of the production of any basic agricultural commodity required for domestic consumption, in such amounts as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable, to be paid out of any moneys available for such payments. Under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture requiring adequate facilities for the storage of non-perishable farm commodities on the farm, inspection and measurement of any such commodity so stored, and the locking and sealing thereof, and such other regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of any such commodity and for the marketing thereof, a reasonable percentage of any benefit payment may be advanced on any grain so stored. In any such case such deduction may be made from the amount of the benefit payment as the Secretary of Agriculture determines will reasonably compensate for the cost of inspection and sealing, but no deduction may be made for interest.

## Marketing Agreements

(2) To enter into marketing agreements with processors, associations of producers, and others engaged in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties. The making of any such agreement shall not be held to be a violation of any of the anti-trust laws of the United States and any such agreement shall be deemed to be lawful: Provided, That no such agreement shall remain in force after the termination of this Act. For the purpose of carrying out any such agreement the parties thereto shall be eligible for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act. Such loans shall not be in excess of such amounts as may be authorized by the agreements.

## Compulsory Licensing of Dealers

(3) To issue licenses permitting processors, associations of producers, and others to engage in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, of any basic agricultural commodity or product thereof, or any competing commodity or product thereof. Such licenses shall be subject to such terms and conditions, not in conflict with existing Acts of Congress or regulations pursuant thereto, as may be necessary to eliminate unfair practices or charges that prevent or tend to prevent the effectuation of the declared policy and the restoration of normal economic conditions in the marketing of such commodities or products and the financing thereof. The Secretary of Agriculture may suspend or revoke any such license, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, for viola-

tions of the terms or conditions thereof. Any order of the Secretary suspending or revoking any such license shall be final if in accordance with law. Any such person engaged in such handling without a license as required by the Secretary under this section shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 for each day during which the violation continues.

(4) To require any licensee under this section to furnish such reports as to quantities of agricultural commodities or products thereof bought and sold and the prices thereof, and as to trade practices and charges, and to keep such systems of accounts, as may be necessary for the purpose of part 2 of this article.

## Penalty for Shipping Stored Grain.

(5) No person engaged in the storage of a public warehouse of any basic agricultural commodity in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, shall deliver any such commodity upon which a warehouse receipt has been issued and is outstanding, without prior surrender and cancellation of such warehouse receipt. Any person violating any of the provisions of this sub-section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. The Secretary of Agriculture may revoke any license issued under sub-section (3) of this section, if he finds, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, that the licensee has violated the provisions of this sub-section.

## Processing Tax

Sec. 9. (a) To obtain revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of the national economic emergency, there shall be levied processing taxes as hereinafter provided. When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that rental or benefit payments are to be made with respect to any basic agricultural commodity, he shall proclaim such determination, and a processing tax shall be in effect with respect to such commodity from the beginning of the marketing year thereafter next following the date of such proclamation. The processing tax shall be levied, assessed, and collected upon the first domestic processing of the commodity, whether of domestic production or imported, and shall be paid by the processor. The rate of tax shall conform to the requirements of sub-section (b). Such rate shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as of the date the tax first takes effect, and the rate so determined shall, at such intervals as the Secretary finds necessary to effectuate the declared policy, be adjusted by him to conform to such requirements. The processing tax shall terminate at the end of the marketing year current at the time the Secretary proclaims that rental or benefit payments are to be discontinued with respect to such commodity. The marketing year for each commodity shall be ascertained and prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture: Provided, That upon any article upon which a manufacturers' sales tax is levied under the authority of the Revenue Act of 1932 and which manufacturers' sales tax is computed on the basis of weight, such manufacturers' sales tax shall be computed on the basis of the weight of said finished article less the weight of the processed cotton contained therein on which a processing tax has been paid.

## Tax Equal to Difference in Purchasing Power

(b) The processing tax shall be at such rate as equals the difference between the current average farm price for the commodity and the fair exchange value of the commodity; except that if the Secretary has reason to believe that the tax at such rate will cause such reduction in the quantity of the commodity or products thereof domestically consumed as to result in the accumulation of surplus stocks of the commodity or products thereof or in the depression of the farm price of the commodity, then he shall cause an appropriate investigation to be made and afford due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties. If thereupon the Secretary finds that such result will occur, then the processing tax shall be at such rate as will prevent such accumulation of surplus stocks and depression of the farm price of the commodity. In computing the current average farm price in the case of wheat, premiums paid producers for protein content shall not be taken into account.

(c) For the purposes of part 2 of this title, the fair exchange value of a commodity shall be the price therefor that will give the commodity the same purchasing power, with respect to articles farmers buy, as such commodity had during the base period specified in section 2; and the current average farm price and the fair exchange value shall be ascertained by the Secretary of Agriculture from available statistics of the Department of Agriculture.

## Definition of "Processing"

(d) As used in part 2 of this title—  
(1) In case of wheat, rice, and corn, the term "processing" means the milling or other processing (except cleaning and drying) of wheat, rice, or corn for market, including custom milling for toll as well as commercial milling, but shall not include the grinding or cracking thereof not in the form of flour for feed purposes only.

(2) In case of cotton, the term "processing" means the spinning, manufacturing, or other processing (except ginning) of cotton; and the term "cotton" shall not include cotton linters.

(3) In case of tobacco, the term "processing" means the manufacturing or other processing (except drying or converting into insecticides and fertilizers) of tobacco.

(4) In case of hogs, the term "processing" means the slaughter of hogs for market.

(5) In the case of any other commodity, the term "processing" means any manufacturing or other processing involving a change in the form of the commodity or its preparation for market, as defined by regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture; and in prescribing such regulations the Secretary shall give due weight to the customs of the industry.

(e) When any processing tax, or increase or decrease therein, takes effect in respect of a commodity the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to prevent pyramiding of the processing tax and profiteering in the sale of the products derived from the commodity, shall make public such information as he deems necessary regarding (1) the relationship between the processing tax and the price paid to producers of the commodity, (2) the effect of processing tax upon prices to consumers of products of the commodity, (3) the relationship, in previous periods, between prices paid to the producers of the commodity and prices to consumers of the products thereof, and (4) the situation in foreign countries relating to prices paid to producers of the commodity and prices to consumers of the products thereof.

## Miscellaneous

Sec. 10. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture may appoint such officers and employees, subject to the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923 and Acts amendatory thereof, and such experts as are necessary to execute the functions vested in him by this title; and the Secretary may make such appointments without regard to the civil-service laws or regulations: Provided, That no salary in excess of \$10,000 per annum shall be paid to any officer, employee, or expert of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which the Secretary shall establish in the Department of Agriculture for the administration of the functions vested in him by this title. Title II of the Act entitled "An Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government," approved March 20, 1933, to the extent that it provides for the impoundment of appropriations on account of reduction in compensation, shall not operate to require such impoundment under appropriations contained in this Act.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish, for the more effective administration of the functions vested in him by this title, state and local committees, or ass'ns of producers, and to permit co-operative ass'ns of producers, when in his judgment they are qualified to do so, to act as agents of their members and patrons in connection with the distribution of rental or benefit payments.

## Fixing Conversion Factors

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, with the approval of the President, to make such regulations with the force and effect of law as may be necessary to carry out the powers vested in him by this title including regulations establishing conversion factors for any commodity and article processed therefrom to determine the amount of tax imposed or refunds to be made with respect thereto. Any violation of any regulation shall be subject to such penalty, not in excess of \$100, as may be provided therein.

(e) The action of any officer, employee, or agent in determining the amount of and in making any rental or benefit payment shall not be subject to review by any officer of the Government other than the Secretary of Agriculture or Secretary of the Treasury.

(f) The provisions of this title shall be applicable to the United States and its possessions, except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and the Island of Guam.

(g) No person shall, while acting in any official capacity in the administration of this title, speculate, directly or indirectly, in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, to which this title applies, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in handling, processing, or disposing of any such commodity or product. Any person violating this subsection shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

## "Basic" Commodities

Sec. 11. As used in this title, the term "basic agricultural commodity" means wheat, cotton, field corn, hogs, rice, tobacco, and milk and its products, and any regional or market classification, type, or grade thereof; but the Secre-



tary of Agriculture shall exclude from the operation of the provisions of this title, during any period any such commodity or classification, type, or grade thereof if he finds, upon investigation at any time and after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties, that the conditions of production, marketing, and consumption are such that during such period this title can not be effectively administered to the end of effectuating the declared policy with respect to such commodity or classification, type, or grade thereof.

#### Appropriation

Sec. 12. (a) There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000,000 to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for administrative expenses under this title and for rental and benefit payments made with respect to reduction in acreage or reduction in production for market under part 2 of this title. Such sum shall remain available until expended.

(b) In addition to the foregoing, the proceeds derived from all taxes imposed under this title are hereby appropriated to be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for expansion of markets and removal of surplus agricultural products and the following purposes under part 2 of this title: Administrative expenses, rental and benefit payments, and refunds on taxes. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury shall jointly estimate from time to time the amounts, in addition to any money available under subsection (a), currently required for such purposes; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, advance to the Secretary of Agriculture the amounts so estimated. The amount of any such advance shall be deducted from such tax proceeds as shall subsequently become available under this subsection.

#### Termination of Act

Sec. 13. This title shall cease to be in effect whenever the President finds and proclaims that the national economic emergency in relation to agriculture has been ended; and pending such time the President shall by proclamation terminate with respect to any basic agricultural commodity such provisions of this title as he finds are not requisite to carrying out the declared policy with respect to such commodity. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make such investigations and reports thereon to the President as may be necessary to aid him in executing this section.

#### Exemptions and Compensating Taxes

Sec. 15. (a) If the Secretary of Agriculture finds, upon investigation at any time and after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties, that any class of products of any commodity is of such low value compared with the quantity of the commodity used for their manufacture that the imposition of the processing tax would prevent in whole or in large part the use of the commodity in the manufacture of such products and thereby substantially reduce consumption and increase the surplus of the commodity, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall so certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall abate or refund any processing tax assessed or paid after the date of such certification with respect to such amount of the commodity as is used in the manufacture of such products.

(b) No tax shall be required to be paid on the processing of any commodity by or for the producer thereof for consumption by his own family, employes, or household; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, by regulations, to exempt from the payment of the processing tax the processing of commodities by or for the producer thereof for sale by him where, in the judgment of the Secretary, the imposition of a processing tax with respect thereto is unnecessary to effectuate the declared policy.

(c) Any person delivering any product to any organization for charitable distribution or use shall, if such product or the commodity from which processed is under this title subject to tax, be entitled to a refund of the amount of any tax paid under this title with respect to such product so delivered.

#### Taxation of Competing Commodities

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain from time to time whether the payment of the processing tax upon any basic agricultural commodity is causing or will cause to the processors thereof disadvantages in competition from competing commodities by reason of excessive shifts in consumption between such commodities or products thereof. If the Secretary of Agriculture finds, after investigation and due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties, that such disadvantages in competition exist, or will exist, he shall proclaim such finding. The Secretary shall specify in this proclamation the competing commodity and the compensating rate of tax on the processing thereof necessary to prevent such disadvantages in competition. Thereafter there shall be levied, assessed, and collected upon the first domestic processing of such competing commodity a tax, to be paid by the processor, at the rate specified, until such rate is altered pursuant to a further finding under this section, or the tax or rate thereof on the basic agricultural commodity is altered or terminated. In no

case shall the tax imposed upon such competing commodity exceed that imposed per equivalent unit, as determined by the Secretary, upon the basic agricultural commodity.

#### An Import Tax Equal to Processing Tax

(e) During any period for which a processing tax is in effect with respect to any commodity there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon any article processed or manufactured wholly or in chief value from such commodity and imported into the United States or any possession thereof to which this title applies, from any foreign country or from any possession of the United States to which this title does not apply, a compensating tax equal to the amount of the processing tax in effect with respect to domestic processing at the time of importation: Provided, That all taxes collected under this sub-section upon articles coming from the possessions of the United States to which this title does not apply shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States but shall be held as a separate fund and paid into the Treasury of the said possessions, respectively, to be used and expended by the governments thereof for the benefit of agriculture. Such tax shall be paid prior to the release of the article from customs custody or control.

#### Floor Stocks

Sec. 16. (a) Upon the sale or other disposition of any article processed wholly or in chief value from any commodity with respect to which a processing tax is to be levied, that on the date the tax first takes effect or wholly terminates with respect to the commodity, is held for sale or other disposition (including articles in transit) by any person there shall be made a tax adjustment as follows:

(1) Whenever the processing tax first takes effect, there shall be levied, assessed, and collected a tax to be paid by such person equivalent to the amount of the processing tax which would be payable with respect to the commodity from which processed if the processing had occurred on such date.

(2) Whenever the processing tax is wholly terminated, there shall be refunded to such person a sum (or if it has not been paid, the tax shall be abated) in an amount equivalent to the processing tax with respect to the commodity from which processed.

(b) The tax imposed by subsection (a) shall not apply to the retail stocks of persons engaged in retail trade, held at the date the processing tax first takes effect; but such retail stocks shall not be deemed to include stocks held in a warehouse on such date, or such portion of other stocks held on such date as are not sold or otherwise disposed of within thirty days thereafter. The tax refund or abatement provided in subsection (a) shall not apply to the retail stocks of persons engaged in retail trade, held on the date the processing tax is wholly terminated.

#### Exportations

Sec. 17. (a) Upon the exportation to any foreign country (including the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the island of Guam) of any product with respect to which a tax has been paid under this title, or of any product processed wholly or in chief value from a commodity with respect to which a tax has been paid under this title, the exporter thereof shall be entitled at the time of exportation to a refund of the amount of such tax.

(b) Upon the giving of bond satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful observance of the provisions of this title requiring the payment of taxes, any person shall be entitled, without payment of the tax, to process for such exportation any commodity with respect to which a tax is imposed by this title, or to hold for such exportation any article processed wholly or in chief value therefrom.

#### Existing Contracts

Sec. 18. (a) If (1) any processor, jobber, or wholesaler has, prior to the date a tax with respect to any commodity is first imposed under this title, made a bona fide contract of sale for delivery on or after such date, of any article processed wholly or in chief value from such commodity, and if (2) such contract does not permit the addition to the amount to be paid thereunder of the whole of such tax, then (unless the contract prohibits such addition) the vendee shall pay so much of the tax as is not permitted to be added to the contract price.

(b) Taxes payable by the vendee shall be paid to the vendor at the time the sale is consummated and shall be collected and paid to the United States by the vendor in the same manner as other taxes under this title. In case of failure or refusal by the vendee to pay such taxes to the vendor, the vendor shall report the facts to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue who shall cause collections of such taxes to be made from the vendee.

#### Collection of Taxes

(c) In order that the payment of taxes under this title may not impose any immediate undue financial burden upon processors or distributors, any processor or distributor subject to such taxes shall be eligible for loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

Approved May 12, 1933.

## The Need of Grain Exchanges

The need of modern grain exchanges is being felt more and more clearly in Middle Europe as the stage is occupied by the Roosevelt wheat conferences in Geneva and London. This hopeful sign is pointed out by Prof. James E. Boyle, who explains that: "In Poland, for example, where there are five feeble grain exchanges, the feeling is growing that one wide market would be better than these five narrow ones."

He quotes a joint statement issued by two Polish officials, Dr. Victor Lesniewski, minister of agriculture, and Dr. Wacław Ponikowski, of the Warsaw College of Agriculture, who said: "There is, however, as yet too little interest shown in the trade exchanges, and the importance of organized commerce is underestimated by the agricultural population."

"It takes many years of economic evolution," Dr. Boyle comments, "to produce great commercial grain exchanges, such as those in the United States."

## Short Interest in Wheat

In a report to the Senate Sec'y Wallace, of the Dept. of Agriculture, states that big speculators in wheat futures were short an average of five days out of every six from Apr. 1, 1930, to Oct. 22, 1932.

"As a group, their net position as of the close of the market each day was short on 643 days, or 83.6 per cent of the time, and long on 125 days, or 16.4 per cent of the time, and one day evenly balanced."

The largest net short position at Chicago was on Oct. 30, 1930, Wallace said, with long position of large accounts 5,370,000 bus. against a combined short position of 19,070,000 bus. the latter 10.4 per cent of the total contracts open on that day.

The Secretary is to be commended for his refusal to give the Senate names of the speculators, as the law requires the names to be held confidential.

Late last year the Grain Future Administration in a report stated that wheat at Chicago during the year 1931-1932 ranged at an average thruout the year 13 cents higher than the normal Chicago-Liverpool spread. Evidently short selling did not depress the price. The fact that every short sale has to be brought back offsets the effect ultimately.

## Price Fixing Always a Failure

Dr. M. T. Copeland of the Harvard Business School has issued a new bulletin on "Raw Commodity Prices in Relation to General Business Conditions," pointing out that the various schemes for remedying the condition of sugar, tin, copper, coffee, silk, rubber, cotton, wheat, and other producers by restrictive agreements or control measures all have been failures, and stressing the ineffectiveness of any one of the many proposed economic idols to stem the tide of a major depression.

The study covers thirteen commodities: copper, lead, zinc, tin, silver, petroleum, sugar, rubber, coffee, silk, cotton, wool, and wheat. The analysis of each commodity covers world production, movement, stocks, and prices, during the period from 1922 to 1932.

It is found, furthermore, that in the world markets, prices of all these raw materials except copper and cotton had been weakened for several years prior to 1929; that the recession in business following the break in the stock market in October, 1929, was sufficient to upset a weak commodity price structure; that the drop in commodity values which followed was a major factor in causing the collapse in credit which culminated in the "bank holiday"; and that INSTEAD OF EXPECTING A STABILIZATION of prices in the future, governmental and business policies should be fashioned with a view to ENCOUNTERING RECURRING CHANGES in price levels.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Weiner, Ark.—The Weiner Rice Milling Co.'s warehouse burned May 5; loss, \$20,000; partly insured.

Magnolia, Ark.—A new firm, A. T. Farr & Farr, has opened a wholesale and retail grain and hay business here.

## CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Schmidt Brewing Co. will build a 100,000-barrel capacity plant at a cost of \$400,000 equipped. Construction to be done by the Gay Engineering Corp. Architects' plans are completed. The Schmidts are among the former big brewery interests who are coming back into the business. They formerly owned and operated six breweries in the Northwest. They will build plants at Olympia, Wash., and at Salem, Ore., also.

## CANADA

New Westminster, B. C.—The Harbor Commissioners are having some protection work done at the Fraser River Elvtr., consisting of dumping gravel and rock as a protection against the action of the Fraser River, which is endangering the northern revetment wall at the elevator site.

## COLORADO

Walsh, Colo.—We are having some minor repairs made to our elevator headhouse and dump grate, the Southwest Const. Co. doing the work.—Moomaw Grain Co.

Denver, Colo.—For the past season we have had our offices in our warehouse and moved to our new offices in the Central Savings Bank Bldg. only recently.—Jacks Bean Co., by F. E. Duncan.

Hudson, Colo.—Mr. Van Scyoc's elevator was entered by thieves during the night of May 3, who stole about 25 sacks of beans. Entrance was gained by breaking the glass out of the front door. A truck was used to take the beans away.

Golden, Colo.—Harry Weber, manager of the Rock Flour Mills, which closed in February (as previously reported), after having operated continuously for 73 years, has leased the property and opened for business May 1, under the name of the Rock Mills Feed Co. Feed and flour will be manufactured as before.

## ILLINOIS

Grand Ridge, Ill.—We are considering installation of a 10-ton truck scale.—C. W. Peterson, Peterson Grain Co.

Minonk, Ill.—Renailing of the siding and painting of the elevator with aluminum paint is on the program for R. B. Stoddard.

Ottawa, Ill.—We have replaced the chain drive on our elevator leg with a V Belt drive.—B. J. McGrath, Ottawa Co-op. Grain Co.

Putnam, Ill.—We expect to install an overhead truck lift soon to handle the long trucks.—Harry W. Hagie, Putnam Grain Co.

Ottawa, Ill.—A private wire of Beach-Wickham & Co. has been installed in the office of R. J. Reid & Co., local correspondents.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—The Grand Ridge Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has installed SKF ball bearings on the head shaft in its south elevator.

Benson, Ill.—Part of the cupola roof was torn off the James Shields elevator, managed by Mrs. James Shields, in a windstorm the 1st of May.

Rutland, Ill.—The elevator of the Rutland Farmers Grain & Supply Co. was slightly damaged May 1 by heavy wind. The windows in the cupola were broken and part of the siding torn off. The damage has been repaired.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Senate Com'te recently approved the Mason Bill, providing for a tax of  $\frac{1}{8}$  of 1% on grain future transactions.

Ransom, Ill.—A windstorm on May 1 tore part of the iron siding from the Ransom Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s properties, which have since been repaired.

Triumph, Ill.—Plans for building an elevator here to be operated by G. A. Pohl, have fallen thru, because the C. & N. W. R. R. refused to lease a site.

Oblong, Ill.—Mail addressed to Mack Morey is returned by the postoffice department marked "Unknown," altho he was recently reported as erecting a feed mill here.

Clements (Franklin p. o.), Ill.—John Flynn purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently at public auction. He will re-open the elevator after making repairs.

Anna, Ill.—Phoenix Flour Mills, incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000 common; W. F., A. F. and H. T. Bruchauer; to manufacture feed, meal, flour and other grain products.

Schuline, Ill.—The Sauers Milling Co. closed its elevators here and at Walsh during the first week of May to install cleaners, in readiness for the new crop of wheat.

Paris, Ill.—Philip Best & Co., operators of four country elevators, are reported as considering opening the corn mill here formerly operated by F. L. Kidder & Co., owners.

Lexington, Ill.—Philip Steiner, for years manager of the Kemp Grain Co.'s elevator, died at his home in this city May 10, after an illness of several weeks, at the age of 59 years.

Elwood, Ill.—A 550-gallon tank and a gasoline pump are being installed by James Tyler, principally for the use of his own cars and trucks, run in connection with his grain business.

Thawville, Ill.—Gavigan & Finney, of St. Louis, are reported to have established an office here in the Johnson Bldg. where they will buy grain to be trucked from the farms to the markets in the city.

Thawville, Ill.—George West, of the George E. West Grain Co., Loda, Ill., has leased the site of the Farmers Grain Co. (which had two elevators here) on the I. C. R. R. tracks, which was recently taken down, and will erect a new elevator of 25,000 bus. capacity.

Pekin, Ill.—The Pekin Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a No. 22 Western Pitless Corn Shell-er, which has capacity for 1,500 bus. per hour, and is fitted with Hyatt Roller Bearings. A Western Overhead Truck Lift is also being installed to handle extra long trucks.

Mayview, Ill.—J. C. Fielding, of Ogden, has bot the east elevator here formerly owned by E. C. Sadoris. This elevator has been managed by Mr. Rising for some time, with E. C. Sadoris working for him. Mr. Sadoris has now leased the elevator from Mr. Fielding and is again in business on his own account.

Astoria, Ill.—After unsuccessful attempts to raise funds to pay off the mortgage on the elevator property, the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has transferred the property to Roy Danner, who held the mortgage, to satisfy the indebtedness, and the affairs of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which has existed for many years, have been closed. Mr. Danner has had many years of experience in the grain business; for a number of years he managed the Astoria Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. It is said he plans making extensive improvements.

Odell, Ill.—The Valley Grain Co.'s elevator at this point (headquarters Galesburg) burned at 3 a. m., Monday, May 8, the fire believed to have been set by thieves or vandals, since before the office building burned it was discovered that the contents of the desks and files had been scattered about on the floor; also, both of the Alton Railroad tool houses were broken into during the same night, the office of the Odell Grain Co. and the public school. About 20,000 bus. of corn, oats and barley in the elevator was destroyed; loss covered by insurance.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Robert McClean, one of the older members of the Board of Trade, died May 14.

George F. Geist, a member of the Board of Trade for 55 years, died at his home in Wilmette, May 15, at the age of 78 years.

The American Malting Co. is reported to be contemplating rehabilitating its malt house at Kensington, which has been inactive for several years.

Board of Trade memberships have tripled in price recently, the last reported sale being made at \$9,800, the highest since November, 1931, when they sold at \$10,005.

New members of the Board of Trade include George N. Richard and Charles W. Baker, both of New York City, and Herbert D. Rycroft, Chicago. The application of Irwin P. Skolly for clearing privileges has been approved.

Walter L. Roloson, retired grain commission merchant, died, after an illness of three months, on May 15, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Roloson had been a member of the Board of Trade since 1879 and became a partner in his father's grain firm in 1881. He was unmarried and lived at the Congress Hotel.

Henry C. Donovan, well known crop expert and reporter formerly with Logan & Bryan, who are now retiring from business after 50 years, is now associated with Thomson & McKinnon, who state that they will now keep their clients constantly advised of crop conditions thruout the season.

Pres. Peter B. Carey, of the Board of Trade, on May 10 appointed a com'te of five members of the exchange to investigate all angles of the shipment of grain from the country by truck and barge to terminal markets. The com'te is composed of Harry S. Klein, chairman; John E. Brennan, George E. Booth, Earle M. Combs and E. A. Doern.

Sir Josiah Stamp, chairman and pres. of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, will speak before the Economic Club of this city at its sixth annual meeting, June 1, at the Union League Club, on "Our Times." Sir Josiah was chairman of the com'te that investigated future trading for the Canadian Government recently, giving it a clean bill of health.

Memorial Day services will be held at 2 p. m., May 29, on the Exchange floor of the Board of Trade by the Board of Trade Post No. 304, American Legion. The program will last about an hour. A brief talk will be made by Pres. Peter B. Carey, of the Board, a guest speaker will talk and patriotic numbers will be rendered by the National Championship Band.

The national championship band of Chicago Board of Trade Post, American Legion, has been selected to play at the Century of Progress May 27, when the exposition is formally opened. In directing the musical program, Armin F. Hand, leader of the Board of Trade band, will follow in the footsteps of his father, the late John A. Hand, who, as the leading bandmaster of his day, played the initial musical program of the 1893 fair. The younger Hand served as assistant to the late John Philip Sousa during the World War.

The Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants and the Grain Analysts Club of Chicago held a joint meeting in the banquet hall of the Hamilton Club on Tuesday evening, May 16, over 500 being in attendance. J. H. Caldwell, of the Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis, addressed the grain merchants and appealed to them to exercise greater vigilance in advising the public regarding the true service rendered by the grain trade. Wayne Dinmore, sec'y of the Horse Ass'n of America, delivered a most interesting address on the great service and the economic value of the horse and the mule to the farmer and the nation at large. His address was illustrated with stereopticon views and moving pictures.



Advanced steps in the development of the methods of marketing grain during the life of Chicago will be portrayed by working models of the mechanical facilities in vogue during different periods of the Board of Trade on the ground floor of the attractive Board of Trade building throughout the Century of Progress. This most interesting exhibition of the mechanical facilities for marketing grain in use at different times during the life of the Board will appeal to every grain merchant because it accurately reflects the growth and development of his business. This instructive display was designed and is being exhibited by Jos. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster, who has given much thought and study to the facilities in vogue at different periods of the trade's existence and striven industriously to portray each pronounced advance correctly.

The executive com'te of the Industrial Traffic Council of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce, in considering two bills now in the Illinois Legislature dealing with regulation of highway transportation, recently, found fault with one of them, H. B. 174, as being unsuited for the purpose of providing adequate control of highway operation. The second of the two bills, H. B. 499, was said by the com'te to be a complete regulatory bill, providing for the issuance of certificates of convenience and necessity to common carrier operators and of permits to contract carriers. Regulation of the rates of the former by the state commission is provided for, and as to both classes of operators its provisions cover keeping of records, accounts, reports to the regulatory body, and other similar matters, including nature of the service that must be rendered by common carriers, hours of service of drivers and various safety provisions. Among the objections of the executive com'te to H. B. 499 was that it did not give adequate assurance that so-called cartage services would not be interfered with. The bill was intended to cover transport, or line-haul operations, rather than deliveries by retailers. The com'te was not in favor of the ton-mile tax on commercial vehicles, holding that it was of a purely arbitrary nature, as it was not based on any special study. It was further objected that the bill contained nothing with respect to protection of the shipper and the public against loss, damage and other injury. Proper insurance provisions and requirements as to bonding of all carriers should be in any regulatory measure, the com'te held.

## INDIANA

New Castle, Ind.—The elevator of the New Castle Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by lightning on May 2.

Foresman, Ind.—Charles Russell, who has been manager of the Standard Elvtr. Co.'s business at this point for over 20 years, has resigned, effective May 31.

North Liberty, Ind.—C. G. Wolf's new elevator and feed mill (described in detail in the Feb. 22 Journals), replacing the elevator that burned in January, is fast nearing completion, only some inside work and installation of machinery remaining unfinished. The new plant is up-to-date in every respect.

Metamora, Ind.—The Metamora Roller Mills, owned by Joe Clark & Son, burned at 3:30 p. m., May 10; loss, \$40,000; partly insured. An overheated bearing in a wheat cleaning machine in the elevator was given as the cause of the fire. Due to inadequate fire-fighting apparatus, the plant could not be saved, some feed and flour in the warehouse being all that was saved. Equipment and grain were destroyed also.

Fowler, Ind.—Thomas A. Baldwin, a pioneer of this county who was born in a log cabin near Oxford, in 1859, and who at one time owned and operated a line of elevators in this and adjoining towns, died at his home in Oxford May 3. He had been in poor health for a number of years and during the past year failed rapidly. He is survived by five sons and two daughters, his wife having died a number of years ago.

Columbia City, Ind.—A group meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana was held in this city May 8, at the Columbia State Bank, representatives from farmers elevators being present from South Whitley, Raber, Peabody and this city. L. R. Rumsyre, sec'y, presided. Marketing problems of farmers and farmers elevator was the principal topic of discussion. This was the first of a series of group meetings to be held in the state during May and June.

Sullivan, Ind.—John H. Wright, who lived here for a number of years during which time he operated the Sullivan Mill & Elvtr. Co. (now out of business), died at his home in Clinton, Ind., May 16. Mr. Wright moved from this point to Clinton about 12 years ago, and since that time has operated a mill there.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at the Chamber of Commerce Monday evening, May 8. The meeting was well attended, representatives from five counties being present. Victor Stuckey, of Berne, Ind., presided and John H. Johnson, former auditor of Allen County and a recognized authority on tax matters, spoke on the intangible and gross income tax laws which went into effect recently. He covered the subject thoroughly and answered a great many questions asked by members. The speaker believed the laws would be found to be unconstitutional. Prices and conditions in the hay, grain, wool and feed markets were discussed. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Johnson and the members expressed themselves as having received information very much worth while. The next meeting will be held July 10 and will be a dinner meeting, place to be selected later.—Albert Egly, sec'y.

## IOWA

Ottosen, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is remodeling and refurnishing its office building.

Duncan, Ia.—The local elevator of the North Iowa Grain Co. is being repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Fernald, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co. is having repairs made to its elevator, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Essex, Ia.—Johnson Bros., who have been operating a mill at Shenandoah for several years, have leased the Essex Mill from the Essex Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Anita, Ia.—Entering the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office while the manager was at lunch and the second man had left the office to fill an order, a sneak thief got away with \$26 recently.

Bagley, Ia.—Charles Gilson has just completed the erection of a feed mill and elevator here, installing the latest grinding machinery and other equipment for manufacturing feed of all kinds.

Alburnett, Ia.—Fire early in the morning of May 12 destroyed the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator; loss, \$15,000; partly insured; 4,000 bus. of grain burned also. Lightning is believed to have caused the fire. The company will rebuild.

Audubon, Ia.—Elmo Enarson, former chief-of-police at Atlantic, has bot the Audubon Roller Mills from Charles Sundberg, the mills having been closed for five years. Mr. Enarson expects to start operation about June 1.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—Miller & Son's elevator, which has been operated by Wayne Miller for about 15 years, has been sold to Mrs. Augusta Anderson, who has leased it to William Flanery, of Guthrie Center, formerly with the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at that point, who is now operating it.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—During the night of Apr. 28 five business places in this town were entered by thieves, who apparently were after money, but their total loot only reached about \$40. The Brown Grain Co.'s office was broken into but nothing taken; the safe dial of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. was broken off, but the thieves failed to open it; an attempt was made to enter the Callender Grain Co.'s office, but was unsuccessful.

Davenport, Ia.—A new feed business is opening here, under the name of the Davenport Milling & Feed Co., Arnold Maehr manager, manufacturing a complete line of poultry, hog and dairy feeds, under the trade name of Anchor Brand Feeds, containing Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. The mill will occupy two floors and the basement of a 30x70-foot building at the corner of Second and Warren streets.

Wyman, Ia.—The Wyman Farmers Supply Co. has been liquidated. The plant (including the only elevator here) was purchased by Cyrus Bush, of Washington, Ia., who operates it as a branch of his feed business at that point. The elevator is temporarily closed. Mr. Bush has in mind several improvements. The new management will handle mill feeds, shelf hardware and building material. I am manager of the plant here.—Bush Feed Store, by C. Dewey Davis, mgr.

Sac City, Ia.—The old Sac City Mill, erected over 40 years ago, the property of Gust Nelson, operated as a feed mill by Leo Williams, burned early Sunday morning, Apr. 30; loss on building, about \$2,000, and on contents, including Mr. Williams' machinery and feed, \$2,000; no insurance. The cause of the fire was unknown. There was some indication that the building had been occupied by tramps during the previous night.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Three warehouses of the J. V. Bass Flour & Feed Co. have been sold to the Doyen Flour & Feed Co., whose offices will probably be moved from their present location to one of the warehouses. J. V. Bass, who recently became a stockholder in the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., of Omaha, will maintain an office in this city for a few months before going to Omaha, where he will be in charge of sales for the Consolidated Co.

Marshalltown, Ia.—A warning was recently issued by Chief of Police W. W. Akers that representatives soliciting advertising in trade journals claiming to represent railway labor and peace officers, but in reality having no connection with either organization, are at work in this state, following word from the state sheriffs' ass'n to be on the lookout for such solicitors. These men are soliciting advertising for the "American Railway Journal" and "Our Sheriff and Police," which are purported to be published in Colorado or on the West Coast.

## KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—The electrical equipment of the Kansas Milling Co. was slightly damaged recently.

Wichita, Kan.—J. J. Mann, executive sec'y of the Board of Trade, has recovered sufficiently from his recent serious illness as to be back at his office again.

Topeka, Kan.—The Inter-Ocean Mills, having a daily capacity of 1,200 barrels of flour, which have been closed since the middle of last October, re-opened the middle of this month.

Valley Falls, Kan.—The Hatfield Elvtr. Co. is the name under which Thomas A. Hatfield is operating the Ragan Elvtr. here, recently taken over under lease. The capacity of the elevator is 25,000 bus.

Lincoln, Kan.—J. W. Wilson, manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, took his own life, on Apr. 28, at his own home at noon. A friendly man, well liked by all with whom he came in contact, and well known as a grain dealer, no cause is known for his act. He left no note of explanation. Mr. Wilson, who was 55 years of age, is survived by his widow and nine children.

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Morganville, Kan.—Anton E. Peterson has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, succeeding Frank Hammel, who resigned to give his entire attention to his farm. Mr. Peterson's own elevator will continue to operate, under the direction of Ernest Johnson, nothing but corn being handled at that plant. The wheat will be handled at the Farmers Elevator.

Larned, Kan.—The plant of the Keystone Milling Co. has been closed, because of lack of operating capital, and efforts to refinance the business are now being made. Ralph Taylor has been appointed receiver. The capacity of the mill is about 800 barrels. Gabel Bros., owners of the plant, disposed of it about a year ago, later buying it back, when the new owners advertised it for sale.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The nominees for officers in the Board of Trade, election to be held June 6, are as follows: For pres., G. D. Estes and C. C. Kelly; vice-pres., P. M. Clarke and Joe Fleming; directors, George Gano, R. C. Davidson (retiring pres.), L. H. Pettit, Lee Collingwood, H. A. Davis, Ralph Russell, John Hayes, C. D. Jennings, Walter Fuller, E. J. Whalen, Walter Stile, E. E. Shircliffe, Frank Summers and A. W. Estes.

Winfield, Kan.—The new elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. (headquarters Wichita), reported in the Feb. 22 Journals as replacing the fire loss of last January, is rapidly nearing completion, and will be ready for operation about June 1, in time for the new crop of wheat. The elevator is 135 feet high, is painted white and will be visible for miles. The new house increases the storage capacity of the company by 100,000 bus.

Wichita, Kan.—Titanic Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, 1,000 shares at \$300 per share; stockholders in the new company are: J. H. Moore, C. B. Moore, G. M. Lowry, of the Wichita Flour Mills, and Mabel K. Lowry, all of Wichita; J. K. Moore, Oklahoma City, and E. F. Merrill, Kansas City, Mo. C. B. Moore stated that the formation of the new company would have no effect upon the operations of the Wichita Flour Mills Co. here.

## KENTUCKY

Sacramento, Ky.—Dr. J. B. Dossett has sold his flour mill here to A. C. and F. P. Moore, who will continue operation.

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE LETTER

Samuel House, freight traffic manager of the B. & O. R.R., died suddenly at his home May 11. He was well known to the grain trade because of his helpfulness in difficult situations.—R. C. N.

At the present rate of decrease, there is every indication that the stocks of old wheat in Baltimore elevators will be exhausted by the time the new crop is ready to move. There are now only 190,000 bus. of wheat in store.—R. C. N.

It is reported that the Chamber of Commerce will endorse Frank J. Delany, Chicago, for appointment as one of the advisers to Prof. Morley, assistant Sec'y of State, in the World Economic Conference, to be held in London in June.—R. C. N.

Judge Eugene O'Dunne, in Circuit Court, upheld in all particulars the recent tax placed by the Maryland Legislature upon chain stores, which must take out an additional license on June 1 for each store on a graduated scale, according to the total number of stores of a chain in the entire state, and not according to counties.—R. C. N.

## MICHIGAN

Leslie, Mich.—Windstorm damaged the plant of the Leslie Elevator Co. on May 6.

Elsie, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Ithaca Roller Mills on Apr. 30.

Decker, Mich.—The Decker Farm Bureau sustained slight windstorm damage on Apr. 30.

Williamston, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Williamston Elevator Co. on Apr. 30.

Pickford, Mich.—Fred J. Smith, proprietor of northern Michigan's only flour mill, which burned in December, has leased the old Pickford Woolen Mill building and is resuming operations.

Scotts, Mich.—The Scotts Grain Elevators, warehouses and office building are being completely repainted, refinished and put in first class working condition. It is our plan to move one of our branch grain elevators and rebuild it into a salt handling plant.—White Sales Corp.

Lennon, Mich.—Ford S. Chapman, grain and bean buyer here, has completed an addition to his elevator, installed a bean and grain cleaning machine, with elevating machinery, also a motor, and now has the new equipment in operation. (A recent daily press report erroneously located Mr. Chapman at Corunna.)

North Branch, Mich.—The fire at the Wallace & Morley Co.'s elevator during the night of May 1 (reported in the Journals last number) is believed to have started in the grinding room. The large outside scales escaped damage and the office supplies and fixtures were saved. The elevator contained about 5,000 bus. of wheat, rye and oats. Immediately after the fire, the company procured the H. H. Harper warehouse just across the street, and established business headquarters there. It is expected that the company will rebuild.

## MINNESOTA

Karlstad, Minn.—The Karlstad Elevator Co. has installed a new 10-ton scale.

Aitkin, Minn.—Frank Ziske's Farmers Flour & Feed Exchange is installing a new feed grinder.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—Repairs on the Farmers Market Ass'n's elevator will be made by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Thomson & McKinnon, grain brokers of Chicago and New York, have opened offices here on the ground floor of the Lonsdale Bldg.

New Ulm, Minn.—It is reported that the New Ulm Roller Mill Co.'s elevator and rye mill burned late in April, as reported in the Journals last number, will not be rebuilt.

Austin, Minn.—E. T. Bemis has sold his grain elevator to R. A. Seemann, who will operate it in conjunction with his lumber and fuel business, near by. He plans to build a new office and put in new scales.

Tracy, Minn.—The Western Grain Men's Ass'n will hold its annual June meeting at Resort Walhalla, at Lake Shetek, south of this city, on invitation of Messrs. Krogstad and Price, of Tracy. Pres. Iver Wollum will appoint a committee of three to arrange for the picnic and to select the date.

Clarkfield, Minn.—The Western Grain Men's Ass'n is an organization of grain men representing farmers' elevators, line elevators and independent elevators, and also a great many members from the commission houses serving this territory. We now have 200 members, representing 114 different elevators, located in 71 different towns. We hold our regular meetings the second Tuesday of each month and our annual meeting is the regular meeting of June in each year. Our last meeting was held at Redwood Falls, Minn., May 9, at 8 p. m.—Elmer A. Silver, sec'y, Western Grain Men's Ass'n.

St. Paul, Minn.—Minnesota has enacted a law, effective July 1, 1933, providing for the regulation of motor vehicle common and contract carriers of property by the Railroad & Warehouse Commission. Contract carriers are those operating other than as common carriers. All carriers are required to obtain permits. Authority is conferred to supervise and regulate both classes as to accounts, insurance, safety of operation, hours of service, and type of equipment; and, before a permit is issued, to fix minimum rates, which are to be in an amount not less than the cost of service plus a reasonable return and a sum sufficient for maintenance and depreciation. Interstate and foreign carriers are also required to obtain permits, which are issued upon application accompanied by a fee, and public liability and indemnity insurance. To defray the cost of regulation, including employment of inspectors and other employees, every applicant for a permit must pay a fee of \$5 for one vehicle and \$2.50 for each additional vehicle, and such amounts annually thereafter. Other legislation covers maximum length of vehicles, weight of load, and taxation.

### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

A membership in the Chamber of Commerce was recently purchased by S. F. White, of Thomson & McKinnon, Chicago.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co. has appointed W. S. Drummond superintendent of its commission department.

John Stonesifer Gilbert, manager of the Monarch Elevator Co. here for many years, died at his home in this city May 12, at the age of 48 years.

Gene Morris, feed man, recently became connected with the Newsome Commission Co. here, doing a jobbing business in millfeeds. L. C. Newsome, president.

The local office of Logan & Bryan, grain brokers of Chicago, who are retiring from business, has been taken over by J. S. Bache & Co. The office will be under the joint management of G. A. Saunders, manager here for the former firm for many years, and John R. Marfield, a well known cash grain man.

## MISSOURI

Smithton, Mo.—J. L. Monsees has bot the mill and elevator from the Smithton Milling Co.

Lexington, Mo.—The elevator owned by H. C. Ardinger was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Marble Hill, Mo.—The Twin City Mill, reported in the Journals last number as having burned recently, is to be rebuilt by the owners, the Twin City Merc. & Mfg. Co.

Sweet Springs, Mo.—E. C. John has purchased the interest of his former partner, Martin Renken, in the Sweet Springs Flour Mill, and will conduct the business in the future.

Princeton, Mo.—Eugene Casteel, proprietor of Casteel's Mill & Produce Co., has just installed a Stover feed grinder, with elevator equipment, almost doubling the capacity of his mill.

Ladonia, Mo.—Wilder & Taylor, local grain dealers, have leased the Ladonia Elevator from C. A. Greenlee, liquidator of the closed Commercial Bank, preparatory to taking care of the coming grain crop.

Schell City, Mo.—E. J. Edwards, of Kansas City, has bot the Schell City Mills from W. H. McCaffree and will grind feeds of all kinds and make flour. Mr. Edwards has been with the Larabee Flour Mills Co.

Corning, Mo.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, that burned on Apr. 29 as reported in the Journals last number, will be rebuilt, it is reported. The loss on building and contents was estimated at \$16,000, partly insured.

Sweet Springs, Mo.—The Farmers Feed, Grain & Seed Co., Inc., is the name of a newly established company taking over the property and business of the old Farmers Elevator & Grain Co. J. G. A. Yessen remains the manager.

Clinton, Mo.—During the night of Apr. 28 the office of the Mann Grain Co. was entered by thieves, who knocked the knob off the safe and stole about \$3 in change, some postage stamps and pencils. Entrance was gained by breaking a window.

Lathrop, Mo.—Oral M. Robison recently added a combined corn cracker and grader, with cleaner, to his elevator equipment, and is now able to supply his trade with steel-cut corn chops. The new machine has a capacity of about 30 bus. per hour.

South St. Joseph, Mo.—An order dissolving the Grain Belt Mills Co. was issued early this month by the court at the request of the majority stockholders. The affairs of the company are being wound up. A new corporation, the Gee Bee Mills Co., has been operating the plant for several months past, as previously reported.

Kansas City, Mo.—Members of the Board of Trade on May 29 will vote on an amendment to the Board rules that would give the directors broader power to deal with emergencies, particularly fluctuations of current month futures. The necessity for the change was emphasized during the recent bank holiday. The new rule would permit directors "to declare any day to be a holiday, or to close the exchange, or to limit the daily fluctuations in any security or in any of the future contracts of any commodity, or to stop trading in any security or in any of the future contracts of any commodity by reason of any emergency, or otherwise, and to make such regulations in regard to deliveries and settlement prices as it may deem proper because thereof." All contracts would be subject to the exercise of such power.



## NEBRASKA

Fremont, Neb.—The Fremont Mills, closed since the first of the year, re-opened this month.

Platte Center, Neb.—The mill plant of the Platte Center Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Apr. 29.

Wayne, Neb.—Thomas R. Sundahl, proprietor of the Wayne Grain & Coal Co., died early in May, at the age of 69 years.

Eldorado, Neb.—Mail addressed to W. F. Peacock, who was manager for the Eldorado Grain Co., is returned marked "Removed."

Fremont, Neb.—The Fremont Alfalfa Mills, the incorporation of which was reported in the Journals last number, is the new name of the Frederickson Milling Co. O. W. Rechsteiner is manager.

Nebraska City, Neb.—New power plant equipment is being installed by the Schminke Milling Co., necessitating the closing of the mill for about a month. Operation of the elevator and the feed mill is not affected, however.

Superior, Neb.—Grain dealers in Kansas and Nebraska towns near the state line met in this city the evening of May 2, having dinner at the Union Hotel and talking over business matters afterward. A spirit of optimism was in evidence.

Grand Island, Neb.—Beginning May 15, employees of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills received a 5% increase in wages based on the wages paid before the second 10% reduction was taken. It is the intention of the company to work back to the wage level in force before the first cut was made. This increase was prompted by the appeal of President Roosevelt to businesses to increase their wages and salaries in order to assist the country in coming out of the present economic condition.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co. has filed an appeal in district court from a compensation award made to Henry Warner for an injury received at the Gooch plant June 6, 1930. It is claimed that Warner had been paid all the compensation that was due him and that a lump sum settlement for \$552.52 was made with him on Mar. 9, 1931, and that he is barred from making further claim. The compensation commissioner allowed an award for \$15 a week from Dec. 15, 1932, for not to exceed 300 weeks and for hospital and medical care.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—W. H. B. Brown is an applicant for membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange on transfer from W. E. Derrick. Harry Badmington and John D. Masterson, the latter of the Sennot Grain & Feed Co., are also applicants for membership.

## NEW MEXICO

Ruidoso, N. M.—The old water-driven mill here, the walls of which are of adobe, built in 1872 and which was used for grinding corn and sawing lumber, after lying idle for many years is being renovated and will be used as a modern night club. This mill is one of the most picturesque relics of the early days of New Mexico.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The New York State Millers Ass'n, at a meeting held in this city on May 11, elected H. L. Perrigo, of Pittsford, pres., succeeding W. V. Hamilton, deceased. J. W. Ward was elected vice-pres.

New York, N. Y.—Members of the Produce Exchange held a duplicate contract bridge tournament at the Yale Club, on May 2, and Edward Schied, grain broker, and Al Therrien, feed broker, were two of the winners, pewter mugs being the prizes.

New York, N. Y.—Edward H. Dare, pres. of E. H. Dare & Co., grain brokers and members of the Produce Exchange, died in the Peck Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, May 5, following an operation, at the age of 81 years. A son and a daughter survive him, his wife having preceded him in death four years ago.

New York, N. Y.—Herman Stutzer, retired, former head of the grain brokerage firm of Herman Stutzer & Co., and a member of the Produce Exchange for 40 years, until he sold his membership four years ago, died at his home in Brooklyn on May 11, at the age of 75 years. Death was due to a heart attack.

New York, N. Y.—The formation of a new department of the Produce Exchange, to be known as the custodian and weighing department, has been approved by the board of directors. This new service will benefit exchange members in that it will increase the facility with which warehouse certificates may be used as collateral. Supervision over all custodian warehouses designated by the exchange for receiving, weighing, handling, storing and shipping of commodities will be had by the new department.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Grant Cole, for many years prominent in the grain and hay business, died at a local hospital on Apr. 28, to which he had been taken only a few days before, for observation and a possible operation, which could not be performed as he grew rapidly worse. Mr. Cole served as pres. of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n one year; he also served as state vice-pres. of the National Hay Ass'n, and had been a member of the New York State Com'ite on grain problems, in recent years. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Cole & Mandeville, selling his interests years ago.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Barlow, N. D.—Davy Davidson has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Frank Levno.

Solen, N. D.—H. H. Thorpe, manager of the Solen Equity Exchange's elevator, resigned recently and has bot a mill at New Rockford, N. D.

Ryder, N. D.—A new departure is being undertaken by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, which recently opened a farm equipment commission business.

Towner, N. D.—The board of county commissioners has completed the sale of the Towner Flour Mill to Hans Johnson, of Dunseith, and W. G. Lessard, of St. John.

Belfield, N. D.—The Star Elvtr. has been leased by W. E. Cole, of Hebron, who has plans under way for the construction of a two-story mill, to have a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day.

New Rockford, N. D.—The 175-barrel flour mill here has been bot by H. H. Thorpe, of Solen, N. D., who plans to start operation as soon as the plant is overhauled, probably in July. Mr. Thorpe takes possession of the mill June 1.

Killdeer, N. D.—Ed Hoel's elevator was struck by lightning late in April, which burned off the cable connecting the lightning rods with the ground. The rods undoubtedly saved the elevator from destruction by fire caused by lightning.

Absaraka, N. D.—The Absaraka Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned May 1, together with 14,000 bus. of wheat, quantities of oats and barley and 28 tons of coal, the latter having been stored in the elevator only a few hours before the fire; loss, nearly \$20,000; cause of fire unknown.

## OHIO

Findlay, O.—The Ohio Farm Buro recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Hepburn, O.—Wind slightly damaged the elevator property of F. J. Laubis on Apr. 30.

Lock Two, O.—On Apr. 28 wind damaged the roof of the Lock Two Grain & Milling Co.

Ingomar, O.—The Mineralized Yeast Mills Co. sustained windstorm damage early this month.

Lodi, O.—C. E. Knapp has been appointed receiver for the Hep Grain Products Co. He expects to have the property operate under lease pending final disposition.

West Jefferson, O.—J. W. McCoy has been appointed receiver for the West Jefferson Elvtr. Co.

Greenwich, O.—The Greenwich Mill & Elvtr. Co. has bot the old Sattison property, turned the dwelling around and built an addition to the north side of it. The company will give up its lease of the ground on which the other mill and elevator is located, and it is reported that the building will be torn down.

Columbus, O.—Recent new members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are: A. B. McDonald, Washington C. H.; Walter Latham, Hayden (Hillards p. o.), and Beard Elvtr. Co., Enon, all in Ohio.

Toledo, O.—Arthur E. Trost, Sr., for the past 16 years superintendent of the Toledo Grain & Milling Co., died at his home in this city May 10, at the age of 66 years. He is survived by his widow and one son.

Columbus, O.—A proposal to have the city of Columbus construct a grain elevator at a cost of approximately \$200,000 with funds borrowed from the R. F. C. was brot before the city council Apr. 24 and the council referred the matter to the service com'ite for study.

Cleveland, O.—The Star Elvtr. Co. will move in June to East 32nd St. and King Ave., having leased the property formerly occupied by the Arthur Lederer Milling Co. This is the third move for Star Co. in its history of 61 years. The company recently sold its plant on East 49th St. to the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.

Minster, O.—Edward Steinemann, who as a young man managed the elevator owned by his father, died very unexpectedly while working in the yard of his home here, May 1, from heart failure, at the age of 64 years. Mr. Steinemann was a well known business man and civic leader of this town, having spent all his life here, being the son of pioneer residents. He is survived by his widow, two sons and four daughters.

Dayton, O.—The 54th annual convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city, at the Van Cleve Hotel, June 6 and 7. The subjects to be presented are of vital interest to every grain and feed man, and an opportunity will be given to ask questions. Among the speakers at the convention will be the following: George Booth, pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; Bennett Chapple, of Middletown, O.; Gus Holland, of Chicago; C. D. Morris, chairman Western Railways Ass'n, Chicago; C. W. Gustafson, Mutual Fire Prevention Buro, Chicago; J. W. Huntington, manager Mill Mutuals, Columbus, O.; Harold Gray, chairman transportation com'ite, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and many others. The banquet will be held on June 6, at 6:30 p. m., with Bennett Chapple as toastmaster. A fine entertainment program has been arranged.

Columbus, O.—The chairman of our power rate com'ite, L. W. Dewey, has been in correspondence with the Public Utilities Commission, requesting a reduction of power rates and asking for an investigation by that body. The sec'y has also written a number of the larger power companies urging a lower rate and has received replies from some of them and there is a possibility of rates being reduced but no definite promises. The city of Columbus is making every effort to have the Columbus Power & Light Co. reduce the rate in Columbus and if this is granted, it will permit the smaller power companies adjacent to Columbus to reduce their rates as most of them buy "juice" from the Columbus Co. We are informed that the power companies in northern Indiana have adjusted rates, and while the users have been benefited, the little fellows are paying a higher rate than before.—R. H. Brundige, pres. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

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Cleveland, O.—Assets of the Lake Shore Grain & Seed Co., bankrupt, were sold at auction May 8. This company was formed over a year ago, succeeding to the business of the Lake Shore Elvtr. Co., which a short time before had filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy, after being in business in this city for 30 years.

Brookville, O.—Otterbein Creager has been appointed receiver for the Stewart Elvtr. & Oil Co., on a petition filed by J. F. Stewart, who related that he was indorser on notes aggregating \$2,450, which the defendant company is unable to pay. The Stewart Co. also has an elevator at Englewood and leases one at Wengerlawn (Brookville p. o.).

## OKLAHOMA

Lexington, Okla.—A feed mill has been installed in the Hardwick Grocery.

Marland, Okla.—On Apr. 27 the Ponca City Milling Co., Inc., sustained slight windstorm damage.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The mill plant of the Bob White Flour Mills was damaged by windstorm recently.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—Windstorm slightly damaged the mill plant of the Pauls Valley Milling Co. on Apr. 29.

Delaware, Okla.—The elevator of the Lenapah Grain & Hay Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Apr. 29.

Goltry, Okla.—John Steich, Jr., has been employed as manager by the Farmers Exchange, of the elevator recently purchased by the exchange from the Choctaw Grain Co., for whom Mr. Steich formerly acted as manager.

Custer, Okla.—The Custer Mill has been sold to H. M. Packard, of the Packard Milling Co., of Hereford, Tex., R. A. Packard and J. W. Lusk, who will operate as the Packard Milling Co. Mill feed and flour will be manufactured.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—Operations started at the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill during the last week of April on the new crop of alfalfa and the plant is operating day and night. During the first week 350 dry tons of alfalfa were ground into meal, which is used in poultry and livestock feed.

Tonkawa, Okla.—The Deer Creek Elvtr. Co., operator of a line of elevators, with headquarters at Blackwell, has leased the Esch elevators at this point and at Autwine, succeeding the Maud L. Cassidy Grain Co. Tom Prather, manager of the Tonkawa elevator for the past 15 years, will continue in that capacity and J. D. Goodin will continue to manage the two elevators at Autwine. Messrs. Stout and Martin are managers of the Deer Creek Elvtr. Co.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Franklin, Ida.—The Franklin Mill & Elvtr. Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment late in April.

Eugene, Ore.—Some new equipment has been purchased by the Eugene Mill & Elvtr. Co. for its mill, which is being completely overhauled and equipped with new rolls.

Oak Harbor, Wash.—The feed mill operated for the past three years by Charles McEachren, has been sold to the Fox River Butter Co., Inc., which now occupies the entire McEachren Bldg., which it has leased.

Wilsoncreek, Wash.—A fire which destroyed the warehouse and elevator of the Wilsoncreek Union Grain Co. early on May 18, caused a loss estimated at \$100,000, including 50 carloads of wheat, three railway boxcars and all equipment in the two buildings.—F. K. H.

Pullman, Wash.—Suit has been filed against Charles Stirewalt, Carl C. King and the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. by the Moscow Seed Co., of Moscow, Ida., which alleges that seed peas were furnished to Stirewalt and that he did not return the full amount at harvest; that King bot some of the seed from Stirewalt and stored it in the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co.'s warehouse.

Vashon, Wash.—Excavating for the New England & Peterson Feed Co.'s plant was started while the remains of the former building were still burning, the fire (which started in a garage) occurring in April, as reported in the Journals last number. The new plant, which will be finished with stucco, on a four-foot concrete foundation, will consist of two buildings, with driveway, loading platforms, etc., between, one of which, 50x120 feet, will house the offices and feed and egg departments, and the other, 30x125, the lumber and fuel.

Ellensburg, Wash.—The Pope Grain Co. is reported as having gone out of business.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Philip R. Markley, grain broker and vice-pres. of the Commercial Exchange, is reported as being ill with pneumonia.

Fredonia, Pa.—After a shut-down of more than two months while new machinery was being installed, the flour mill of Robert Jamieson & Sons re-opened two weeks ago.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n at a recent meeting in this city, adopted a resolution in favor of legislation regulating the rates and operation of motor trucks and waterway transportation for the protection of the grain and feed industry against unfair competition and the demoralization of prices.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Kennison & Start, grain commission firm, have opened offices here in the Boyce-Greeley Bldg. Verne Kennison and Robert C. Start are the members of the firm.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—James A. Allison, a pioneer resident and a veteran grain buyer of this state, died here at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. E. Stringham, early this month, at the age of 80 years.

Willow Lake, S. D.—George B. Lee, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was found dead at the Indian mounds, 10 miles from DeSmet, early this month. It is believed that he had breathed the carbon monoxide gas from the exhaust of his car. He was 50 years old.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The State Railroad Commission has been hearing a series of complaints of grain elevator companies at Putney, Randolph, Plana, Brentford, Adalaide, Stratford, Nahon, Mellette, Pierpont, Alaska, Westport, Mina and Ipswich, the complainants claiming they are required to pay in excess of 6% of the value of their property as rental to the railroads, an amount in excess of that provided by law.

## SOUTHEAST

Picayune, Miss.—A diesel engine for supplying power was recently installed in the feed mill of the Picayune Supply Co.

Richmond, Va.—Edward Alvey, of Alvey Bros., grain and feed dealers of this city, died recently after a long illness, at the age of 76 years. He was well and favorably known here.

Albemarle, N. C.—After a temporary shut-down, the Albemarle Milling Co. has re-opened its plant and is doing a good business. Live-stock and poultry feeds, meal and flour are manufactured.

Farmville, Va.—The mill site and elevator here were recently bot at auction by J. W. Dunnington, who, it is reported, will probably rebuild the mill, destroyed by fire last January, as the dam and waterpower rights are quite valuable. The elevator did not burn.

Yorktown, Va.—The steamer "Southland" has been chartered by the Piedmont Millers Ass'n for the holding of its ninth annual convention, June 15, 16 and 17. It is a 325-foot steel ship, with six decks, 150 staterooms, two large halls for meetings, spacious ballrooms and dining-rooms, card rooms and lounging rooms. There will be dances day and night, card tournaments, deck games, swimming and fishing—certainly a unique convention. Those attending will embark at Yorktown, Va., take a trip down the historic peninsula, also on the York, Potomac and James rivers, and out into the Atlantic Ocean. Business sessions of the convention will be held aboard ship.

## TENNESSEE

Union City, Tenn.—Fire originating on the third floor of the flour mill owned by the Monroe Milling Co. caused damage of considerable proportions on May 13.

## TEXAS

Arlington, Tex.—The warehouse of the Doggett Grain Co. was damaged by windstorm on Apr. 9.

Amarillo, Tex.—J. E. Davis is new manager of the Burrus Panhandle Elvtrs. here, succeeding J. R. Jones, who goes to Dallas, with the Morton Mills (a Burrus unit) on June 1.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A. Galbraith, of this city, was injured in an automobile accident near Quanah while driving to the Panhandle Grain Dealers' Ass'n's convention at Amarillo. He was brot back to this city in an ambulance.

Edmonson (Plainview p. o.), Tex.—Kimbell Milling Co., of Fort Worth, is just completing its new 30,000-bus. elevator here, of cribbed construction, to replace one which burned some time ago.

Floydada, Tex.—The Edwards Grain Co. has repaired its elevator in readiness for the coming crop, also the warehouse on the west side of the elevator, in which a quantity of wheat was stored last winter, breaking the floor in and doing some damage to the walls.

Johnson City, Tex.—Charles E. Lord, for the past 10 years superintendent of the Quality Mills in Austin, has leased the mill property here, with option to buy, has remodeled and renovated the mill and added \$2,000 worth of new machinery. Chicken and dairy feed will be manufactured, besides flour, meal, bran, shorts, etc.



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Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.



Amarillo, Tex.—Work is progressing rapidly on the 500,000-bus. elevator for the Great West Mill & Elevtr. Co. (described in the Mar. 8 Journals).

Galveston, Tex.—A special com'te appointed by G. G. Moore, pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, will study ways and means of bringing about an increase in the amount of grain exported from this city. The personnel of the com'te is E. B. Reiner, chairman; J. E. Haviland, J. W. Jockusch and Mason Webster.

Houston, Tex.—The E. C. Downman Grain & Hay Co.'s galvanized iron warehouse, 90x110 feet, capacity 95 carloads of grain, feed and hay, burned early in the morning of Apr. 29, from unknown cause; loss on building, \$5,000; on contents, \$10,000; covered by insurance. The main office and sales room were saved. The warehouse was about two-thirds full, mostly oats and other grain.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Leo Potishman, mgr. of Transit Grain & Commission Co., doing a consignment business in all grains, etc., is now also Texas representative of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp'n., of Chicago. This gives Mr. Potishman's firm the advantage of serving his shippers with wire quotations, quick execution of future orders, storage and cleaning service, and current domestic and export bids.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—We only plan to rebuild our office and salesrooms at present [replacing the fire loss of March]; in fact, this work is progressing very nicely and we hope to move in by June 1. We have added machinery in our auxiliary plant and are now manufacturing our complete line of stock and poultry feeds. Our business is good and we are looking forward to a real good year, with improved conditions.—Scott Bros. Grain Co., Inc.

## WISCONSIN

Coloma, Wis.—Mail addressed to the Coloma Farmers Elevtr. Co. is returned marked "Uncollected."

Milwaukee, Wis.—The G. W. Winston Co., grain commission firm, has installed a grain quotation ticker, taken out last fall.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Commodity Brokerage Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$1,000; incorporators: Alice Guenther, Jeanette Rosenquist and Berthold L. Berkwich; dealing in grain, butter, cheese, etc.

South Wayne, Wis.—John William Chapman, a lifelong resident here, died at his home May 4, from pneumonia and heart trouble, at the age of 70 years. In early life he was associated with his father and a brother in the grain and lumber business, and in recent years was in business with his son, under the firm name of William Chapman & Son, dealing in seed, fuel, lumber, hardware, etc.

Forestville, Wis.—During the night of May 5, John Lichtner and Joseph Maceaux, both 24 years old, put in some hard work loading a 1,500-pound safe from the Kewaunee Grain Co.'s office to a truck and hauling it several miles away, and as their reward they are now in jail and will probably go to prison. Two days after their night work they were arrested in their homes near Sawyer, Wis., by the county sheriff, after he had found the safe, unopened, and had established their identity thru the trailer they used, which they had borrowed from a farmer nearby.

Sawyer, Wis.—Fire broke out in the elevator of the Fuller Goodman Co. May 8, causing damage amounting to several thousand dollars before it was checked. The cause of the fire was said to be a short circuit. Only two weeks previously the elevator had been thoroly cleaned and the absence of the usual elevator grain dust was believed responsible for holding down the damage and also preventing a possible explosion. Equipment was damaged, and two tons of ground corn valued at about \$35 was destroyed. For the past month the elevator has been operated by the Gleasner brothers, Ernest and Francis, of this city.

C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb., has been elected a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as representing 6 states in the eighth district. As a former president of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n Mr. Sturtevant will be of material aid to the other directors when considering farm relief.

## Panhandle Dealers Hold Well-Attended Meeting

[Continued from page 365.]

A report from San Antonio showed oats back on farms as old as six to eight years. The cotton crop was reported improving daily, with some abandoned wheat acreage going into cotton. Blown out wheat areas, with government aid for seed, will plant much feeding-stuffs.

Oklahoma's wheat crop varied from 75% to 80% for the northern part of the state, to a poor condition elsewhere. Heavy abandonment prevails in Western Oklahoma, same as in the Panhandle. Without rain their crop could easily be sliced in two.

Kansas was given 55 to 75 million bushels of wheat by familiar observers. The best wheat producing part of New Mexico, as the northern Panhandle, is blown out entirely. Nebraska was given a 60% wheat crop since the rain.

Pasturage is only fair. Local demand for barley will keep it from being shipped.

Export demand was considered dead on kafir and milo, since Germany, the sole importer, had levied a 100% import duty on U. S. grain under a most-favored-nation agreement with another country.

Following these illuminating reports, which can always be relied upon, the convention ordered a wire sent to "Gus" Gieseke of San Antonio, one of the most elderly of their membership, regretting his inability to attend the convention.

FRANK A. THEIS, past President of the Kansas City Board of Trade and active in national legislative affairs, concluded the program with an excellent address reflecting the direction in which the grain business is headed. He predicts that we will soon be a wheat importing nation but will still set the world price level. He outlined the effects of the Hawley-Smoot tariff and of our economic nationalism and how these, and the Agricultural Marketing Act, contributed so materially in bringing about the conditions existing today. "The world is buying more wheat than any time since the war," he showed, "but not from us. Our proportion is decreasing right along."

"Wheat could easily advance 25c a bushel if all fear of federal regulation were removed. Today's prices are where they would be even without the expectancy of inflation."

His splendid treatise, which is featured elsewhere in this number, astonished everyone when he gave the seeding requirements, the storage capacity, the wheat in storage, and the milling demand for this area. The shortage from Colorado and Nebraska to the Gulf for the mill grind is placed by Mr. Theis at 38 million bushels. Texas mill stocks are only sufficient to carry through June.

At the conclusion of Mr. Theis' survey of conditions, the thought was voiced that the grain handling industry should take steps to stop the issuance of estimates on crops by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, because of their glaring inaccuracies.

The parting thought was that nature will correct every situation, and will be the "dealer" for "agriculture's new deal." Dollar wheat was predicted, even if the government has to force the issue.

J. C. CROUCH reported for the Resolutions Com'te, thanking the Amarillo dealers for their splendid hospitality, and the speakers for their helpfulness. Two resolutions of condolence were passed for departed members.

NEW OFFICERS elected are: John W. Eliott, Kress; Walter A. Barlow, Amarillo, vice president; and Joe S. Morris, Amarillo, Sec'y-treasurer. Directors: J. N. Beasley, Amarillo; George Roach, Lubbock; D. I. Barnett, Miami; R. L. McClellan, Spearman; and Luke Bagwell, Claude.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## Books Received

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURE.—Handlers of Wisconsin farm products will find the detailed statistics by counties and numerous maps for each product of great value. Prices are given each year for each month since 1910 for the different products. Paper, 148 pages, 8x11, by Walter H. Ebling, Sr., agricultural statistician, Madison, Wis.

WHEAT CROPS OF THE WORLD maps all wheat growing countries on a sheet 20x17, figures showing for each country the 1932 production and the 5-year 1909-1913 average, with a table of harvest dates and per capita consumption, world's carryover, U. S. carryover and yearly range of cash contract wheat at Chicago for each year since 1915. Copies will be sent on request to the authors, the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL YEARBOOK of Agricultural Statistics, a volume of about 800 pages, is the result of the most extensive and detailed inquiry made in the domain of international agricultural statistics and constitutes a work of the greatest importance to all those who are interested in questions having a direct or indirect relation to production and commerce of agricultural products. In the first part of the Yearbook are classified the figures for area and population in the years nearest to 1927 and 1931 for 208 countries; the presentation of these figures throws light upon the world situation from the geographical, political and demographical points of view during the post-war period. The second part is composed of a series of tables comprising for nearly 50 countries the available data concerning the uses for which the total area is employed, the apportionment of cultivated areas between the different crops, agricultural production, numbers of the different kinds of livestock and the products derived from them. In the tables constituting the third part of the volume, have been indicated for nearly 40 agricultural products, the area, production and yield per acre in each country during the five years 1923-1927 and during each of the years from 1928 to 1931. By the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.

ROAD TO THE WORLD'S GRAIN MARKETS is a new brochure being distributed by the Chicago board of trade to educational institutions. One of the chapters explains that hedging in the grain futures market is the use of futures contracts as insurance against price decline by the holder of grain or grain products, or against rising prices by those who have entered into commitments for the delivery of grain or its products. This is accomplished by taking a position in the futures market opposite to the transaction upon which hedging insurance is desired. It is therefore a means of protecting merchandising profits or margins and not a device for securing speculative profits. Hedging puts the grain trade in the low risk column when applying to banks for finance from the time the grain leaves the farm until the flour is delivered to the baker. Investigations by educators who have studied the effect of hedging upon the grain trade are made public by "The Road to the World's Grain Markets." It says that detailed studies of seventy-three elevators in Indiana during the year 1930-31 by Prof. A. F. Hinrichs, assistant professor in farm management at Purdue University, show that seven of the seventy-three country grain houses lost more than 4 cents per bushel on all wheat handled, ten houses lost up to 4 cents per bushel, eighteen received a trading margin of less than 2 cents; thirteen received a margin of from 2 to 4 cents, eighteen houses from 4 to 6 cents per bushel, and seven received more than 6 cents. It is obvious that some of these elevators were not hedging, but were themselves carrying the price fluctuation risk. Paper, 31 pages, illustrated.

An export grain corporation to take the surplus off the domestic market is one of the schemes being considered by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Representatives of 16 wheat producing groups on May 18 asked the administration at Washington to start payments of farm benefits July 15 and the levy of processing taxes Aug. 1.



## Grain Carriers

**Ottawa, Ont.**—The Senate Com'te has decided to postpone until next session Bill J to amend the Canada Shipping Act.

**Cars loaded with grain** and grain products during the week ended May 6 numbered 39,412, against 28,578 a year ago, as reported by the American Railway Ass'n.

**The vessel-owners** combination known as the Associated Lake Freighters appears to have broken up, their rate of 6 cents on wheat from Ft. William to Montreal have been cut May 19 to 4 cents per bushel.

**The railroad** economy bill was favorably reported by the senate interstate commerce com'te May 19. One amendment prohibits dismissal of employees or the cutting of wages in carrying out orders of the regional com'tes. How can the railroads reduce freight rates to meet truck competition under such a regulation?

**The steamship** Canadian Farmer, which recently was acquired by the Great Lakes Intercoastal Line, Ltd., will be placed in the direct monthly service between Vancouver on the Pacific Ocean and ports on the Great Lakes. About June 15 the first trip will be made from Vancouver to Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont.

**Ft. William, Ont.**—The board of grain commissioners has fixed the maximum water rate on wheat from Ft. William and Port Arthur to Montreal, Quebec and Sorel at 6 cents per bushel. This is a reduction from 6½ cents at which recent charters have been made. In October the Associated Lake Freighters had pushed the rate up to 7 cents.

**Insurance rates** have been extended an additional month to Oct. 31 on grain shipped on the Hudson Bay route, by Lloyds of London. Ships sailing from Churchill will pay 1.25 per cent between July 10 and Aug. 10, one per cent between Aug. 10 and Oct. 10 and 1.75 per cent between Oct. 10 and 20. Previously rates quoted for shipments before Aug. 10 were deemed prohibitive.

**Spokane, Wash.**—Emergency rates will be sought from the transcontinental railway lines to afford an eastern outlet for the carry-over stocks of wheat in the Inland Empire, following the adoption of resolutions here at a joint meeting of traffic and agricultural bureaus of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce. E. A. Boyd favored a permanent rate of 45 or 50c per 100 pounds, which was the tariff existing before the World war. Such a charge would bring prosperity to the farmers of the Inland Empire and open a territory now denied by rates too high. Senator Wilmer declared the situation called for immediate action by the railroads. He figured from recent grain reports that there are still 33,000,000 bus. of wheat in the Inland Empire. This includes last season's carry-over and some from the year before. In the Palouse and Big Bend alone, it was estimated, there are from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bus.—F. K. H.

## From Abroad

**Hamburg, Germany,** proposes to establish a grain futures market.

**South Africa's** corn production is officially estimated at 37,268,000 bus., which is about 45% below the harvest of 1931-32 and is the smallest crop since that of 1913-14.

**Oats** and their products will be subject to an increased duty under an application by the import duties advisory com'te of Great Britain for such increase.

**The Berlin Grain Credit Bank,** which guarantees all transactions on the Berlin futures market, has announced that it will not guarantee short sales hereafter.

## Three Export Declarations Unnecessary

Shippers filing three copies of their export declaration with the carrier are wasting the time and paper required in making the third copy.

One copy is retained by the customs department and one sent to New York for the compilation of statistics. The customs regulations require only two and the treasury department has no use for the third copy. For a time on some commodities the Canadian government did require a copy, but not now.

The common practice of filing the declarations in triplicate wastes millions of sheets of paper and carbon annually. The declarations cost 25 cents for a pad of 100, but the waste of time and the inconvenience is more important.—H. L. S.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

**No. 25567, Springfield Seed Co. v. O. S. L.** By Examiner W. R. Brennan. Dismissal proposed. Rates, red clover seed, carloads, Parma, Ida., to Springfield, Mo., not unreasonable.

**1. and S. No. 3846,** hay from Oklahoma to Missouri River cities, also 1. and S. No. 3851, hay from Oklahoma to Missouri River cities, (2). By division 3. Proposed increased rates, hay, points in Oklahoma to destinations in Missouri and Nebraska, found not justified. Suspended schedules ordered canceled and proceedings discontinued.

**No. 25235, Co-Operative Elevator Co. v. Wabash.** By division 5. Dismissed. Rates, grain, Rockfield, Burrows and New Waverly, Ind., to Indiana destinations held to be intrastate over which the Commission had no jurisdiction. Rates, grain, from the same points of origin to Ohio and Kentucky destinations not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial. Commissioner Brainerd, concurring in part, said he was unable to concur in the finding that the rates were not unduly prejudicial.

**No. 25254, Chamber of Commerce of Fargo, N. D. v. A. C. & Y., and a sub-number, Dakota Feed & Seed v. C. & N. W.** By Examiner A. J. Sullivan. Rates, sweet clover seed, points in Minnesota and the Dakotas to interstate destinations in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois proposed to be found unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the corresponding contemporaneous class D rates in the past and for the future to the extent that they may exceed the corresponding rates on flaxseed. Proposed findings are to be without prejudice to any different findings in the Hoch-Smith grain case now pending. New rates and reparation proposed.

**No. 23476, Smith & Scott, Inc., v. A. T. & S. F., No. 23692, Los Angeles Grain Exchange v. S. P. and four sub-numbers thereunder, Globe Grain & Milling Co. v. same, J. B. Hill & Co. v. same, Tarr & McComb Corporation v. same, and Taylor Milling Co. v. same.** By the Commission, on reconsideration. Report by Commissioner Lee. Dismissed. Applicable rates, grain and grain products, originating in transcontinental groups F and G, stored at Missouri River points, thence reshipped to points in California, there either diverted or reconsigned to points in California not on the Southern Pacific, or cracked, cleaned or milled and the product shipped to points in California not on the Southern Pacific, determined and findings in the prior report, 185 I. C. C. 381, modified. New findings is that the local rates were applicable to Missouri River points; that transcontinental rates of 61 cents and 68 cents were applicable beyond those points on the reconsigned or diverted shipments of corn and wheat, respectively, and that the transcontinental rates of 61 and 68 cents, plus transit balances in the amount in the difference between those rates and transcontinental rates of 63.5, 67, and 68 cents, on cracked corn, poultry feed, and animal feed, respectively, were applicable beyond Missouri River points on shipments milled at Southern Pacific points in California.

**A car of fancy barley** sold at 64 cents per bushel at Chicago at the top of the bulge in the grain markets the middle of May. This is the highest figure for that grain since May, 1931.

**Elwood, Ill.**—Folks are feeling much better and the farmers are becoming convinced that prices for grain and livestock will return to profitable levels.—F. A. Deutschman, Elwood Farmers Grain Co.

## Grain and Its Exportation

[Continued from page 364.]

controlling yields thru increase or decrease in acreage is shown in the production records of Kansas, when in 1931 that state produced 240,000,000 bus. and on substantially the same seeded acreage in 1932 produced only 106,000,000 bus. In the Texas Panhandle, the 1931 production of wheat was 63,000,000 bus., compared with 14,000,000 last year. Taking the country as a whole, the variations could be so great as to bring about a serious shortage.

The most formidable of the restrictive measures which will be discussed at the Geneva conference will be duties and regulations on wheat, which I have stated before are in effect in 59 countries. There is every reason to feel encouraged over the prospect of seeing some of these obstacles eliminated, judging from the hearty accord in the general realization that these barriers must be thrust aside in order to regain international trade balances.

As for the future trend in the export wheat trade, an outlet depends largely upon the agreements reached among the countries in this conference. It means much to the Gulf with its predominant facilities and raw products normally available for export.

In conclusion, after removal of the many unnatural interferences with production and marketing of wheat we must vigorously seek to maintain free, open competitive trade and permit natural conditions to regulate production and flow of commerce. It is hoped that the administration will only to a moderate and safe degree apply artificial expedients as temporary measures pending world economic adjustments.

## Unfair Discrimination

The borrowing of public money at one-eighth of 1 per cent per annum, while farmers and competing businesses are straining to find 6 per cent money to pacify their creditors, popped up recently at Huntington, Ind., where representatives of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana were addressed by L. R. Rumsyre, secretary. In part, he had this to say of the highly flavored financing accomplished by the Rev. C. E. Huff, president of Farmers National Grain Corporation:

"In the effort put forth by the government to set up grain marketing machinery to be run by farmers, an unfair and harmful loan has been made to the Farmers National Grain Corporation in Chicago.

"It has borrowed \$16,000,000 from the government at one-eighth of 1 per cent per annum. This is practically no interest at all. The money it is using in its business is borrowed partly from other men engaged in competition with it in the same line of business. It is well known that grain men throughout the country are borrowing money at 6 per cent. They are using this money to run their business and pay their taxes. This same money is being loaned to their competitors in this case at one-eighth of 1 per cent per annum. Six per cent interest on \$16,000,000 is \$960,000; one-eighth of 1 per cent is \$20,000. It is not fair to ask one set of citizens to pay \$960,000 interest for money to loan to another set of citizens for \$20,000."

**Sale of government cotton** in foreign ports by the Federal Farm Board on May 16 is only for the purpose of saving carrying charges at those points and a corresponding amount will be purchased in an available position for tender to growers under the terms of the new farm relief law.

**Due bills** as a medium of exchange were issued by grain buyers at many interior points during the banking holiday, the local Cornell, has been granted leave of absence for a few months to assist the new chairman of the Federal Farm Board in the reorganization of Federal agricultural credit branches.

**Conventions** of the seven grain and seed and allied ass'ns to be held at Chicago will be aided by the reduced rates made for the Century of Progress Exposition. While the basic passenger rate is usually 3.6 cents per mile the small group rate will be 1.98 for two, 1.80 for three, 1.71 for four and 1.53 cents each for five passenger groups.



# Field Seeds

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—J. M. Bewick has engaged in the seed business.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—Burglars opened the safe of the Palmer Seed Co. one night and stole \$300.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**—Geo. A. Strohlein of Henry A. Dreer, Inc., died May 3, aged 71 years.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—The Cream City Seed Co. has moved its offices to its new warehouse.

**Montclair, N. J.**—A new retail store will be opened in a new building by Thos. Wood & Sons.

**Sunnyside, Wash.**—Lewis L. Higgins, for 25 years engaged in the seed and grain business here, died Apr. 2, aged 85 years.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—The Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n will meet here June 6 in the Chamber of Commerce rooms of the Savery Hotel.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—The St. Louis branch business of the J. G. Peppard Seed Co., of Kansas City, has been acquired by the Corneli Seed Co.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—The Sevin-Vincent Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, by J. R. and M. A. Walsh and E. B. Spread.

**Eureka, Cal.**—The annual meeting of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held June 1 and 2 at the Eureka Inn, in the heart of the big redwood forest.

**Davenport, Ia.**—On May 2 one of the motors in the Strieter Bldg., owned by the Davenport Seed Co., burst into flames. The heat from the blaze set off four or five sprinkler heads, resulting in considerable water damage to stock.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—Frank F. Collins, sec'y of the National Broom Mfrs. Ass'n, announced May 19 that the price of brooms should advance 5 cents. Very little of last year's crop is left in growers' hands and broomcorn is up from \$80 to \$120 a ton.

**Postville, Ia.**—H. E. Roberts, proprietor of the Postville Elevator, has worked up a good business in grass seed during several years past, and is still going strong, his shipments of 24 carloads, more than half of it to Wisconsin points, this season, being evidence of his hustling ability.

## Treating Barley for Stripe

Proper seed treatment will practically eliminate the barley stripe that made barley a poor crop last year for many growers. Formaldehyde will control covered smut but does not give satisfaction as a treatment for stripe. This disease is spread by way of spores from the striped leaves. The spores blow to the barley flowers. After entering the kernel the fungus lies dormant until the seed is planted. During

late years it has been found that organic mercuric dust, at a rate of three ounces per bushel, has given excellent results. A tight container should be used as a mixer and rotated until all kernels are thoroughly covered.

For oats, formaldehyde is still the cheapest material for treatment and just as effective as any other.

## Dusting Seed Corn Increases Yield

Approximately 4 bus. per acre is the average increase in yield obtained from seed treatment by farmers who have conducted demonstration plots the past 6 years in various parts of Iowa in cooperation with the extension service of Iowa State College. The cost of treatment is about 4 cents an acre.

In 1932, treating seed corn gave an average increase of 5.1 bus. per acre on 23 demonstration plots in 9 counties. The three dusts used were Barbak 111, Merko and Semesan Jr.

On the farms where the results were compared the average yield among early maturing varieties was increased 4.9 bus. per acre by use of these dusts. Medium to late maturing varieties showed an increase of 4.1 bus. per acre and hybrids treated with commercial dust gave an average of 4.9 bus. per acre.

Whenever 4 bus. of corn are worth 4 cents or more, then the average Iowa farmer can afford to treat his seed with chemical dust.

## Test 70 Corn Varieties in Indiana

Corn variety demonstrations on the most extensive scale ever attempted in Indiana will be conducted this year by the Agronomy Extension Department of Purdue University in 38 Indiana counties, M. O. Pence of the Agronomy staff reports. Thru the co-operation of farmers 70 different field demonstrations are being planted to determine the best corn variety or varieties for each county.

The new and promising hybrid corn developed at the Purdue Agricultural Station by U. S. Department of Agriculture plant breeders, known as Hoosier Hybrid, will be included in all of the demonstrations. In similar trials carried on in Indiana last year this new hybrid consistently outyielded the best local varieties by 10 to 20 per cent. Its habit of erect growth, uniformity in height of ears, and quality of grain are additional virtues which make this corn popular. Altho it is particularly adapted to central Indiana and is too late maturing for the extreme northern counties, these demonstrations should serve in defining more clearly its range of adaptation.

In carrying out these tests the state will be divided into three regions, northern, central and southern. The same varieties from the same seed sources will be used thruout each region in comparison with some of the best local strains of corn and the Hoosier Hybrid from Purdue. In Northern Indiana the following early varieties will be used—Clement White Cap, Woodburn, M. A. C. and Bell's Reid Yellow Dent. In Central Indiana early and midseason varieties will be used as follows: Clement White Cap, Early Reid Yellow Dent, Woodburn Yellow Dent and Krug and in Southern Indiana the following midseason varieties: Early Reid and Medium Yellow Dent, Woodburn and Krug.

In the Southern Indiana trials a new selection of corn, developed at Purdue by crossing Johnson County White with an inbred strain,

will be tested in field demonstrations for the first time. This strain of white corn is very promising for the southern part of the state and these demonstrations are planned so that farmers may have an opportunity of comparing its quality and yielding ability with their own local strains.

## Soybean for Seed Does Best in Rows

Row planting of soybeans intended for seed harvest this year should be more generally practiced in order to conserve seed according to agronomists of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. They point out that commercial supplies of yellow seeded varieties suitable for oil mill and export demand are practically exhausted. From three to four pecks per acre drilled in 28 inch rows may be expected to yield within four bushels of solid seedlings according to tests at the Purdue Experiment Station. Wider rows will reduce the yield to some extent.

The limited supply of Manchu, Dunfield, and Illini soybean seed is causing central Indiana farmers to turn to available seed supplies for hay purposes. The Wilson, Sable and Virginia are available and can be used in central Indiana but are later in maturing than the yellow seeded varieties, and weaker stemmed. Their seed is smaller, so from one to one and one-half bushels per acre is used. They have been used for years in southwestern Indiana where a great deal of seed is harvested annually. Hay yields of these varieties obtained in Purdue tests at Lafayette have been similar to those from yellow varieties. For seed purposes they yield less and should not be planted if beans are intended for oil mill or export purposes.

## Ceres Wheat Is Outstanding

Ceres, a high-yielding, rust-resistant, hard red spring wheat developed by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, led in performance in 1932 in spring wheat tests by the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating with states in the spring wheat belt. Ten varieties of wheat were tested in comparative plantings at 24 state and federal agricultural experiment stations in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, and Wyoming.

Ceres wheat, which was first distributed to farmers in 1926, was grown on five million acres in 1932. Of this North Dakota farmers grew three million acres, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Montana farmers one million, and Canadian farmers another million.

Altho Ceres has shown itself to be an outstanding and widely adapted variety, it is not a perfect wheat, the Department specialists say. It is susceptible to bunt and loose smut. To improve the wheat against this weakness, the workers in the co-operative program are crossing it with Hope and other wheats which are highly resistant to smut. Hope, however, is a wheat which is injured easily from heat and hot winds and the problem is to combine in hybrid selections the smut, rust, and heat resistance with the other good qualities of Ceres.

Last year stem rust occurred at nine stations. Hope wheat was rust free at all stations. Supreme averaged 33 per cent rust. The wheats were also subjected to rust and smut infections in special uniform nurseries. The results of smut experiments showed the one serious weakness of Ceres, because it proved to be the most susceptible variety, averaging 26.3 per cent smut. Hope proved the most resistant, averaging only 1.7 per cent smut.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

**CONCORDIA, KANS.**  
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.  
**CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.**  
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.  
**KANSAS CITY, MO.**  
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
**PHOENIX, ARIZ.**  
Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.  
**SEDGWICK, KAN.**  
Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.  
**WAMEGO, KAN.**  
Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

**CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.  
**GRAIN**  
**Clover and Timothy Seeds**  
GET IN TOUCH WITH US



# Cycles of Seed Prices

By Wm. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, Va., Master of Science, Cornell University, before Southern Seedsmen's Assn at Atlanta, Ga.

Besides long up or down trends, seed prices fluctuate year to year from weather changes and cycles of over and under production.

Season or weather fluctuations cannot be predicted and are most violent and irregular for varieties grown in a limited area. Red Top or Herds Grass grown in only two counties in Southern Illinois jumped from 12½¢ to 30¢ per lb. in 1925 and in 1931 dropped from 22¢ to 8¢. Onions grown in small section in California jumped from \$1.50 per lb. in 1926 to \$2.85 in 1927, falling back to \$1.65 per lb. in 1928.

**Cycles of Seed Prices.**—Varieties grown in several scattered areas are not greatly influenced by weather changes, as a crop failure in one section may be offset by a bumper crop in another, and have fairly regular cycles of over and under production which is reflected in their price. Crimson clover has a regular 5 year cycle with peaks in 1900, 1905, 1910, 1917, 1922, 1927 and 1932. In my 1929 report I said, "Although Europe has had the most severe winter for 300 years, I do not anticipate a large rise in the price of crimson clover because its cycle is on the downward trend. I believe it would be safe to predict that the 1930 crop of crimson clover will cost about 6¼¢ per lb. delivered in America." The price at that time was 10¼¢ per lb. which dropped to 7¼¢ per lb. in 1930 and 6¼¢ per lb. in 1931. Had the tariff on crimson not been raised a cent in 1930 my prediction would have been correct. The crimson clover cycle reaches its peak this year and instead of falling like everything else I predict a slight rise, with a sharp fall to about 5¢ per lb. in 1933. The next peak in the crimson clover cycle should come in about 1937 with several years of low prices in the meantime. American red clover followed a 6 year cycle before the war, having peaks in 1900, 1906, 1912, 1919, 1926 and its next peak should be in about 1933. Alsike clover follows the red clover cycle closely, reaching its peak in 1901, 1907, 1912, 1919 and 1927 and will probably reach its next peak in 1934. Kansas alfalfa has a 6 year cycle reaching its peak in 1903, 1909, 1915, 1919, 1923, 1928, and will probably reach its peak in 1934. In my report in 1929 I said, "Kansas alfalfa is at its peak this year and will probably drop considerably the next three years. A big drop this season is hardly to be expected." The price declined from 23¼¢ to 21¢ per lb. this season, then fell to 10¢ the following 2 years.

The length of a cycle varies roughly with the time it takes farmers to get in and then get out of its production. Most of the clovers are biennials or perennials and have a 6 year cycle. Crimson clover, which is an annual, has a 5 year cycle. Orchard grass had a regular 3 year cycle which was upset by the war, but should return when conditions settle. Remember that a cycle may be broken by unusual economic conditions such as resulted from the war.

With varieties that can be easily and safely

carried from one season to another a crop failure or a bumper crop does not merely lower or raise the price for one year, but generally it is followed by high or low prices for two or three years. Kentucky blue grass had a very short crop in 1910 which resulted in high prices through 1912, and this stimulated production resulting in very low prices from 1913 to 1915. The bumper crop in 1931 will probably be followed by very low prices this and next year, even though the crop estimate for this year is predicted to be only about ¼ of last year's crop.

Most garden seeds are grown in such limited areas that they are affected more by seasonal fluctuations than cycles of production. However, those varieties which are profitably stored several years because they carry their germination and have a large enough profit to pay for storage do not fluctuate violently from year to year. Such varieties are muskmelon, okra, cabbage, and wrinkled peas. Garden seed varieties which cannot be carried over easily fluctuate violently. Spinach rose in 1918 to 1400% over its 1915 price.

Varieties of seeds grown chiefly to be turned under or cut for hay and only a small part of the crop saved for seed their seasonal fluctuations are limited. When there is a short crop of Abruzzi rye, cow peas, or soy beans, more fields will be matured for seed, preventing a very sharp rise in price, while in a season of abundant supplies more will be cut for hay.

Two or more varieties which can be used interchangeably tend to fluctuate in the same direction, modifying their seasonal variations. If there is a short crop of either sorghum, cow peas, or soy beans, the price cannot rise very high because one of the other varieties can be substituted.

Catch crops like sudan grass or pearl millet used to replace other crops which have failed fluctuate violently.

Fluctuations between crop years are more violent than fluctuations within a crop year. With a normal crop the price is lowest during the time of the greatest market receipts, then rises gradually about enough to cover the carrying cost and are highest just before the next crop arrives on the market. In an abnormally large crop the price is highest at the beginning of a season and gradually falls. With a short crop the price is lowest at the first of the season, rises rapidly throughout the season, remaining high until the following crop.

Garden and field seeds differ in their relation between cost, wholesale and retail prices.

Field seed cost prices are sensitive to general economic conditions and fluctuate more violently than the general commodity price level, while garden seed cost prices are set by contract a year in advance and are slow to be changed by general market conditions. Wholesale field seed prices lag behind cost prices, but wholesale garden seed prices are more

sensitive to market changes than cost. Retail prices of both are printed in a catalog months ahead and lag far behind wholesale prices.

In 1917 the commodity price level had risen to 180% of 1915, but garden seed cost prices were only 117%, wholesale prices 134% and retail 121%. When we entered the war in 1918, garden seeds were in great demand for home gardens and advanced to 258 for cost, 277 for wholesale and 220 for retail, although commodity prices were only 191. When the war ended garden seed prices immediately fell although the general price level continued to rise until 1920 when it took a precipitous decline, but garden seeds had already fallen.

In the present price level decline from 141 in 1929 to 95 field seed cost prices dropped quickly to 73, but garden seed cost prices have only declined to 117 and wholesale prices to 119 while garden retail prices have declined very little. Field seed prices have nearly reached bottom, but garden seed prices will take a big drop in the next few years. When the commodity price level rises probably in 1934 field seed prices will recover very quickly, but garden seed prices will continue low for another year.

[In a preceding article in May 10th number the author treats of price movements.]

Geo. N. Peek of Moline, Ill., has been given the title of administrator of the agricultural adjustment act. Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, and Bernard M. Baruch will be asked to serve in advisory capacity with Mr. Peek.

## A Burglar Alarm That Does Things

Burglaries of grain elevator offices have been so numerous the past two years as to point out the need for watchman service, which is expensive, or an alarm system of an improved design.

White Bros., proprietors of the elevators at Scotts, Mich., have escaped robbery, while nearly every grain and feed plant surrounding Scotts has been entered by burglars the last two months.

The combination fire and burglar alarm system protecting the elevators at Scotts is remarkably efficient. As installed by the Wood Electric Service this system lights up the building and throws on the flood lights out of doors; blows a large alarm horn; rings the bells in nearby homes; sounds the alarm when a thermostat in the potato storage room gets too warm or too cold, and is equipped with a device that can be used to sound the call bells by hand.

## The National Fire Protection Ass'n Will Discuss Hazards

Broad interest is being registered in the approaching annual program of the National Fire Protection Ass'n. to be held at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., May 29-June 1.

Some of the Com'te reports attracting the attention of terminal elevator and mill owners, operators, Superintendents, etc., are: fumigation, fumigation hazards, safety to life, dust explosion hazards (flour and feed mill divisions), signaling systems and thermostats, fire prevention, electrical, salvaging operations, visual education, spontaneous heating and ignition, protection of records, piers and wharves, fire-proofing processes, construction operations, protection against lightning, automatic sprinklers, fire pumps, etc.

"Uses of Inert Gas in Industry," by H. L. Miner and P. Van A. Tilden, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., is one of the outstanding addresses of this occasion, because of the amazing developments along this line.

While those interested are welcome to attend their sessions, only members may have a voice in discussions or the approval of reports. Frank L. Neilson, General Superintendent of Cargill Elevator Co., and president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, is expected to head that delegation to the front on many topics of concern to elevator operators.



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# Feedstuffs

**Portage, Wis.**—A local meeting of the Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n was held here on the evening of May 11 with more than 30 present.

The Pratt Food Co. has been held not guilty of infringing the patent of Geo. H. Lee Co. on capsules for poultry as a tape-worm remedy.

Dehydrated alfalfa is about 16 times as high in vitamin A content as yellow corn. This is one reason it is so highly recommended in poultry rations.

The International Vitamin Corporation has been granted judgment against E. R. Squibb & Sons for infringement of its patent for extraction of vitamins A and D from oils. The process is the invention of Dr. J. K. Marcus, formerly of Columbia University.

A new Hollywood film will contain 4,300 longhorn cattle, 212 calves, 12 oxen, 52 horses, 12 mules, 232 buffalo, 24 deer, 16 dogs, 4 wildcats, 4 wolves, 16 rabbits, 3,500 hogs and an assortment of chickens, turkeys, quail and rattlesnakes. Looks like there should be room for a few farmers and feed dealers in a picture like that.

**Lime Springs, Ia.**—Donald Walton, 22, was killed May 8 by bursting of a feed mill having cast iron grinding plates while on a truck in a repair shop for adjustment of the magneto. The hammer mill on the truck had been taken out and the burr type of mill installed in its place, but never operated. The speed of the motor, 3,000 r.p.m., evidently was too great, pieces of the mill being thrown a distance of two blocks. The deceased was thrown a distance of 75 ft.

**Waterloo, Ia.**—At the meeting Sunday, Apr. 30, of 25 members of the Iowa Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n it was decided to work for legislation correcting discrimination against resident millers, compared with operators of portable mills, in the refund of gasoline tax. Meetings are to be held quarterly, the next meeting to be in the form of a picnic. Pres. E. C. Heinmiller of New Hampton reported on a questionnaire sent out to 400 engaged in the feed and flour industry as to the best distribution outlet. Of those answering 99% declared that the independent feed dealer was better than chain stores or their branches. The Ass'n has increased its membership 13% during the past year.

## Will Build Alfalfa Drying Plant

The Ohio Alfalfa Products Co., which was incorporated some time ago by O. W. Randolph and others of Toledo, O., has leased a half acre site from the Pere Marquette Railroad Co., at Erie, Mich., on which to erect the first of several plants utilizing the new dehydrating process.

Its large acreage in alfalfa made Monroe County an ideal location for a plant requiring a large supply of this raw material. 1,500 acres of alfalfa being required to keep the plant run-

ning 24 hours a day. The hay will be bought on the open market instead of contracting for acreage. It is hoped to have the new plant in operation by June 15.

The dehydrating machine is 135 ft. long and treats the hay in one continuous process. Only 35 minutes elapse from taking the hay from windrows in the field until the feed is placed in bags. Six men will be employed on each shift, or 18 during the 24 hours.

The advantage to the grower is that he does not have to await favorable weather for curing but can cut his hay at any time. Actual tests have shown that the artificially dried alfalfa contains more of the valuable vitamins than the sun cured product.

## Train for Feed Mfrs. Convention

Feed manufacturers en route to the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at French Lick, Ind., June 1 and 2, are planning to join a party leaving Dearborn station, Chicago, on a special train over the Monon at 10 p. m. daylight saving time Wednesday, May 31. The fare will be reduced on the certificate plan.

The program appeared in this column May 10.

Prizes for the golf tournament have been generously contributed.

## Country Dealers Adopting Cash Basis

BY OBSERVER

These "penny sales" held by farmers to escape the heavy indebtedness with which they burdened their holdings when corn and oats sold at profitable figures, are having a kick-back by causing grain dealers to distrust them.

Many shrewd buyers of grain have ceased to contract for future delivery and will not advance money on an unharvested crop, because they discovered attempts on the part of the farmers, often poorly concealed, to skin them. If the market went up a crop never harvested the full amount expected and contracted on. If the market went down the grain dealer was expected to take several hundred bushels additional at the contract price. The lack of profit in assuming unexpected risks with all the odds against the buyer has done more than anything else to reduce the contracting and advancing of money on growing grain.

Sharp practices by farmers who buy feed and other supplies on credit has driven many grain and feed dealers to the cash basis.

So long as money came easily and there was plenty with which to meet the obligations of the month, little concern was felt over an unpaid balance due on a farmer's account. It would be taken care of in the course of time. But when vigorous collection measures became necessary and the dealer discovered many of his good customers felt little inclined to pay for feed their chickens had already eaten and fences their cows had already broken down, the only safe course was obvious. To save himself he went on a cash basis.

With a discouraging record of grain dealers who have become bankrupt thru contracting and from charging merchandise, as an object lesson, and their own sad experiences, alert dealers chalk down the name of every farmer who holds a "penny sale" with a mental note to "watch that fellow." Farmers who do not hesitate to slip out from beneath their burdens may find it doubly difficult to get anything on credit.

## Caution Against Forward Selling

W. E. Suits, chairman of the special committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, recently sent a special letter to the trade, in which he said:

During the last two years and until recently, there has been little reason to speculate in forward delivery sales or purchases of agricultural products. Furthermore the demand requirements for commercial mixed feeds have been well below normal times because of low market values for produce such as poultry, eggs, meats and dairy products.

As a consequence, commercial mixed feed marketing has been largely non-speculative purchases and sales have mostly been to supply immediate needs.

The six trade practice rules of the National Feed Merchandising Council have therefore been self-enforcing through lack of incentive or imagined compulsion to violate their provisions. Practically no violations of the rules have been reported to the national committee in the past year.

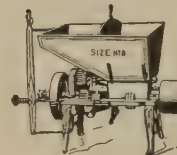
Now with the strong upturn of markets the speculative instinct of buyers and sellers is revived. Now the feed marketing plan will have its crucial test. We urge that you watch your sales contracts most closely, and see that their terms and fulfillment strictly comply with the rules agreed upon. This is one of the big opportunities to make our industry safer and saner for the future and our investment more secure.

One outstanding feature of recent and proposed national legislation is the recognition of the influence of trade associations in the elimination of bad and uneconomical trade practices. The indications are that they will be heartily supported in their efforts to improve conditions in their respective industries.

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## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for July delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 15.....	10.45	12.60	8.70	11.10
Apr. 22.....	12.40	13.90	10.25	12.40
Apr. 29.....	12.35	14.25	9.85	12.05
May 6.....	13.15	15.75	10.65	13.65
May 12.....	12.70	15.10	10.70	13.75
May 20.....	11.40	14.10	9.55	12.50



## Grain for Calves

Under certain conditions, it has been profitable to give grain to calves during the suckling period. This is done by creep feeding. Creeps are enclosures in which the calves are fed, the entrances of which are too small for cows.

A test on the Callaghan Ranch in Webb county, Texas, during 1931-1932 took account of the results of creep-feeding 69 head of spring calves in comparison with 49 calves on a similar range but not creep-fed.

The creep-fed calves gained 114 pounds more per calf in a period of 160 days than those not creep-fed; and after weaning, these creep-fed calves also gained 119 pounds per calf more in a period of 86 days than did the unfed calves. Creep-feeding enhanced the value of the calves  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound at weaning time, and for both periods of feeding the ultimate advantage per calf was \$3.92 per head. The cost of 100 lbs. of gain, in the creeps before weaning, was \$2.36 and the cost of gain in the creeps for these same calves after weaning was \$4.21 per hundred. The mothers of the creep-fed calves gained 80 pounds per head in 160 days, as against 29 pounds for the mothers of the unfed calves, but they consumed some of the grain while the calves were being taught to enter the creeps.

## Colorado Lamb Rations

Dry land fattening rations for lambs have been tested at the Colorado station. In the second test seven lots of 20 lambs each were fed for 113 days on a basal ration of cottonseed meal and cane fodder. Five lots were made up of western lambs showing a preponderance of Hampshire, Suffolk, and Rambouillet blood, while the last two lots were high-grade Hampshire lambs. In addition to the basal ration the lots received shelled corn; shelled corn and alfalfa meal; shelled corn and Sudan meal; ground hog millet and alfalfa meal; ground corn, ground millet, and alfalfa meal; ground millet and alfalfa meal; and whole millet and alfalfa meal, respectively. Lot 4 made an average daily gain of 0.4 lb. per head, while the remaining lots gained at the rate of 0.3 lb. per head daily.

In this test the hog millet produced faster and more economical gains than corn, but the mixture of corn and millet was not as efficient as either grain alone. The results also showed that it was profitable to grind the millet. Replacing half of the cottonseed meal with either alfalfa or Sudan meal reduced the cost of gains without affecting the rate of gain, and the alfalfa meal was somewhat more efficient than the Sudan meal. The western lambs made larger and slightly more economical gains than the native lambs.

In the third test ten lots of 25 lambs each were fed for 100 days. All lots received cottonseed meal, with lots 1 to 6 inclusive, and lots 9 and 10 receiving cane fodder. The remainder of the ration in the respective lots was shelled corn and alfalfa meal; shelled corn and Sudan meal; ground hog millet and alfalfa meal; ground corn, ground millet, and alfalfa meal; whole millet and alfalfa meal; ground millet, alfalfa meal, and millet hay; ground millet Sudan meal, and millet hay; shelled corn to native wethers; and shelled corn to native ewes. The average daily gains were 0.2 lb. per head daily in lots 4, 6, 7, 8, and 10, and 0.3 lb. per head in the remaining lots. In this test millet had 82.4 per cent the feeding value of corn. It was again found profitable to grind the millet for lambs.

Mixtures of cottonseed meal and either alfalfa or Sudan meal produced smaller but more economical gains than cottonseed meal alone. In this work the Sudan meal proved to be somewhat more economical than the alfalfa meal, especially when fed with millet hay. Cane hay was a more satisfactory roughage for lambs than millet hay.

## Wet Brewers' Grains

With the increased output of the breweries more interest attaches to the excellent feed known as brewers' grains.

Brewery by-products consist of the following feeding stuffs: Brewers wet grains, brewers dried grains, malt sprouts No. 1, malt sprouts No. 2 (barley malt hulls and malt sprouts), barley screenings (heavy and light), spent wet hops (not used for feedstuffs).

Brewers wet grains have a certain well known use as a feedstuffs and also limitations. These grains are renowned for forcing milk production in the feeding of dairy cows, and for use as a succulent portion of the ration. They are used generally in the dairies situated in the cities and town close to where the breweries are operating, and where the producer of milk is forcing production and replaces his herd every year or so, and particularly where there is a shortage of grass and roots.

Brewers wet grains are bulky and awkward to handle and are therefore seldom used far away from the brewery. They sour very quickly and cannot be stored. Unless they are fresh they smell strongly and may produce some taint in the milk if stored near to the milk house.

Excessive use is said to have adverse effects on the fertility of the cows and also upon the quality of the milk measured from the standpoint of butterfats, these qualifications may account for the low price of the wet grains as usually offered at the brewery.

When used reasonably and in proper balance with other feedstuffs they are a very valuable milk producer. It is suggested as a wise precaution not to feed more than 20 lbs. per cow per day.

The following table may suffice as to the feed value of wet grains as compared to other feedstuffs.

	Dry Matter	Digestible Crude Protein
Brewers wet grains.....	32.0	5.5
Corn silage .....	26.2	1.1
Beet pulp, wet.....	9.3	0.5
Oat silage .....	28.3	1.5
Soybean silage .....	27.2	2.8

It requires an average of four pounds of wet grains to produce one pound of dry grains, the market price for the wet grains basis Chicago is from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per ton and the dry grains including new sacks \$13.00 per ton.

## Dairy Cow Feed with Limestone

The following formula for 20% protein dairy cow feed with limestone is approved, to be fed according to the directions given:

43% protein cottonseed meal.....	31%
Wheat bran .....	16%
Ground milo .....	12%
Ground whole oats .....	10%
Alfalfa meal .....	10%
Blackstrap molasses .....	10%
Ground whole barley .....	8%
Ground limestone .....	2%
Salt .....	1%

Suggested guaranteed analysis: Crude protein 20.00%, crude fat 3.20%, crude fiber 11.00%, nitrogen-free extract 44.00%.

Ground kafir or ground corn may be substituted for ground milo, and pulverized oyster shell or steamed bone meal may be substituted for ground limestone.

Feed three pounds of this mixture for each gallon of milk the cow produces. Feed all the good carbohydrate roughage such as cane hay, hegari bundles with small heads, or grass hay that the cow will eat.

## Ground Flaxseed for Cattle

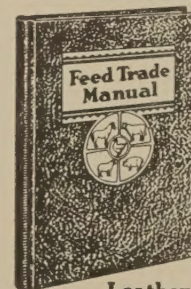
At the Colorado station eight lots of 10 calves each, averaging about 420 lbs. per head, were fed for 194 days on a basal ration of wet beet pulp and alfalfa hay. In addition the respective lots received ground corn, ground barley, and 0.5 lb. of cottonseed cake per head; ground corn, ground barley, and 1 lb. of cottonseed cake; ground corn, ground barley, and 1.5 lbs. of cottonseed cake; ground corn, ground barley, and 1 lb. of linseed cake; ground corn, ground barley, and 1 lb. of flaxseed; ground barley and 1 lb. of cottonseed cake; cracked wheat and 1 lb. of cottonseed cake; and ground corn, cracked wheat, and 1 lb. of cottonseed cake. The average daily gains in the respective lots based on market weights were 2, 2, 2, 2.2, 2, 2, and 2.3 lbs. per head.

In these tests 0.5 lb. of cottonseed cake was sufficient for economical gains. The feed replacement value of cottonseed cake and linseed cake was practically equal, but the cost per unit of gain was higher when linseed cake was fed. The results indicate that ground flaxseed is not dangerous for fattening cattle, that it can be used to good advantage as a protein supplement in a beet by-product ration, and that it gives feeders a home-grown feed to replace cottonseed cake and linseed cake when the commercial value of flax permits. Wheat, particularly when fed as part of a grain mixture, was a good cattle feed, though tending to promote growth rather than finish. Ground barley as the only grain produced larger and more economical gains and returned a greater profit than ground wheat alone. Adding ground corn to ground barley in this test was not economical.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Ducks** were raised on 470,418 farms in the United States, according to the 1930 census. A total of 11,337,487 ducks were reported raised. The heaviest production by states was as follows: New York with 1,545,943, Illinois with 1,082,442, Pennsylvania 918,417, Iowa 898,825, Minnesota 723,967, Ohio 541,679, Massachusetts 525,170, and Wisconsin with 500,804. The number of ducks raised in this country is about three times the number of geese and two-thirds the number of turkeys. Commercial duck farming is most important in the North Eastern States, and has been developed extensively on Long Island.

The **Cornell chick ration** uses the same mash formula from the first feed until the pullets are mature, and no scratch grain is used until the chicks are six to eight weeks old. The mash mixture contains: 45 pounds of yellow corn meal; 15 pounds of flour wheat middlings; 10 pounds each of wheat bran, fine-ground heavy oats, dried skim-milk or dried buttermilk, and fine ground meat scraps containing 55 per cent of protein; one pound of pulverized limestone or oystershell; one-half pound salt, and one pint of cod liver oil. The grain mixture contains 50 pounds each of cracked yellow corn and whole wheat.

## More April Chicks This Year

More chicks in farm flocks on May 1 this year than last, showing heavier hatchings during April, and a total production of eggs a little greater than on May 1 last year are indicated by the monthly returns May 17 for farm flocks belonging to crop reporters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farm prices for poultry products compared to those for feed were still favorable to poultrymen up to April 15.

The gain over last year in number of chicks and young chickens reported on farms May 1 appears to be mainly due to more farm hatchings and agrees fairly well with the increase in the number of roosters in farm flocks on April 1.

Egg production by farm flocks on May 1 was slightly greater this year than last even though the number of eggs laid per 100 hens was slightly less because of the increase over last year in numbers of hens per flock.

Although the number of chicks in farm flocks on April 1 was considerably less than on that date last year, numbers on May 1 were 6 per cent greater than on May 1 in either 1932 or 1931. While numbers this year are about 17

## Alfalfa Meal Production Increased

Mill stocks of alfalfa meal, April 1, totaled 18,635 tons, which together with the month's production made an aggregate supply of 29,358 tons. Shipments into trade channels during the month totaled 15,596 tons, leaving mill stocks, May 1 of 13,762 tons. These stocks were 26 percent less than on April 1 and 11 per cent smaller than those in that position a year ago, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Alfalfa meal production, United States, 1932-33, with comparisons:

Month	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31
June .....	14,112	23,688	31,165
July .....	15,113	14,954	24,680
August .....	14,906	17,404	30,570
September .....	18,734	18,933	41,974
October .....	17,894	16,944	25,959
November .....	12,491	21,164	28,921
December .....	12,467	19,515	26,987
January .....	11,188	12,606	34,375
February .....	9,919	12,521	16,564
March .....	9,664	10,516	14,217
April .....	10,723	8,747	13,095
May .....		9,561	12,666
Mo. average .....		15,546	25,098

per cent less than on May 1, 1930, hatchings in that year were very early and the total hatchings for the year proved to be only about 3 per cent greater than in 1932.

Numbers of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks on May 1 were 2.4 per cent greater than in 1932, about the same proportion of increase as was shown on January 1.

## Minerals and Rachitic Leg Weakness in Chickens

Professors Raymond T. Parkhurst and Mary R. McMurray have reviewed the work of other scientists on rickets in chickens, and have made experiments to compare two rations, one with a high ratio of calcium to phosphorus and the other with a very low ratio.

The rations used were as follows:

	Limestone group (parts by weight)	No Limestone group (parts by weight)
Yellow maize meal...	44	49
Wheat bran (broad)...	28	28
Dried skim milk.....	21	21
Salt .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cod-liver oil .....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ground limestone.....	5	—
Total .....	100	100
Ash content, %.....	7.60	4.51
Calcium content, %...	3.01	0.26
Phosphorus content, %	0.75	0.59
Ca:P ratio .....	4.01/1	0.44/1

On March 15, at the age of about 13 weeks, cockerels No. 1739 from the Limestone pen and No. 1726 from the No Limestone pen were X-rayed alive, the former being definitely rachitic and the latter rachitic, but in a less advanced stage. These cockerels were, together with the rest of the group, given access to grass runs from March 24 to April 15, a period of 3 weeks. The two cockerels were then X-rayed again and were killed and their bones analyzed. No. 1726 showed a well-nourished bone with a high calcium content on the second X-ray examination, and No. 1739 continued to show a poorly nourished bone with a low calcium content.

From the observation, it is apparent that the No Limestone group were more rachitic than the Limestone group when observed at 14 weeks of age. The differences are not significant. After 3 weeks in the open, the chickens with the Limestone ration showed little or no improvement, while the group without Limestone showed marked improvement. This is in agreement with the results of the X-ray examinations on cockerels Nos. 1726 and 1739. It is not possible to say what factors contributed to the improvement in the No Limestone group. As the ration already contained more than adequate vitamin D for the needs at least of chickens on a normal diet it is probable that the minerals from the grass and from the soil were responsible for the improvement made in the No Limestone group, the growth of which was not up to that obtained by comparison with a normal ration.

The pullets fed on the ration without limestone were significantly greater in weight than those fed on the ration containing limestone at 4 weeks, 14 weeks and 16 weeks. In the case of the cockerels, although at 14 weeks and at 16 weeks those fed on the ration containing limestone were of less weight than those of the other groups, the difference was at no stage significant.

The results obtained in these experiments are in accord with Mussehl, Hill, Blish and Ackerson, Massengale and Nussmeier, Wilgus and Holmes and Pigott, who found that too much calcium in a ration containing sufficient vitamin D may retard growth and result in poor skeleton development. The results reported here indicate that a Ca:P ratio of 4:1 is too high for rapid growth with a calcium content

in the ration of 3 per cent and are therefore not in agreement with the observations of Bethke, Kennard, Kick and Zinzalian, and Hart, Scott, Kline and Halpin, that the optimum Ca:P ratio extends to 4:1. They do substantiate the results of these workers and of Wilgus that a low calcium content and low Ca:P ratio results in poor growth and bone formation in the presence of ample vitamin D. —From *Journal of Agricultural Science*.

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# How to Mix Poultry Rations

By PREN MOORE, C. E. LAMPMAN and J. K. WILLIAMS of University of Idaho.

**Proteins**—The laying ration needs to be supplemented with animal proteins because these are more readily assimilated than plant proteins. As stated before, liquid skim milk furnishes the most readily digested protein of any available for poultry feeding. When fed as the sole drink to supplement a grain ration, efficient production will be secured without any other animal protein. When the laying mash contains 20 to 33 per cent of ground peas, liquid skim milk fed at the rate of three gallons per hundred hens daily will provide a sufficient protein supplement. If liquid skim milk is available only in limited quantities (one to two gallons per 100 hens daily) approximately 10 per cent of animal protein should be included in the laying mash. When no liquid skim milk at all is available, then such animal protein supplements as fish meal, meat scrap, and dried milk, should be added to the laying mash to the extent of approximately 20 per cent of the mixture. Usually better results will be secured when a combination of these supplements are used rather than any one alone.

**Vitamins**.—*Vitamin A*. This vitamin is especially important in laying rations due to the large output of it in the yolk of the egg. On a deficient ration the laying hen will use her own reserve of this vitamin to the extent that she will develop the nutritional deficiency disease commonly known as *nutritional roup*. This condition is similar in appearance to contagious roup in that the birds develop swollen eyes containing a cheesy accumulation, a discharge from the nostrils, and in addition show white spots in the throat commonly described as "pustules."

Yellow corn, well cured alfalfa leaves, green peas, and cod liver oil, are the chief sources of vitamin A in poultry rations.

In those localities where price permits, yellow corn may well comprise 20 per cent of the mash and up to 40 per cent of the scratch mixture. Peas may be used to partially replace yellow corn as a vitamin A supplement. The extent to which this may be done has not yet been definitely determined. Experimental work conducted thus far on this phase of feeding indicates that green peas may be used to replace approximately one-half of yellow corn. The combination of peas and alfalfa can replace even a greater portion.

The vitamin A content of alfalfa is associated with the green color. Alfalfa leaves of dark green color are rich in this vitamin, while bleached leaves contain so little as to be insignificant. Cut alfalfa hay should be available in hoppers in addition to the 5 per cent in the mash.

Cod liver oil loses its vitamin A potency when exposed to the air; therefore to realize its full value as a source of this vitamin, it should be mixed in the scratch at frequent intervals, preferably daily.

*In localities where wheat and other small grains comprise the greater portion of the ration, such feeds as alfalfa, peas, and cod liver oil will need to be relied upon to a greater extent as a source of vitamin A.*

**Vitamin D** influences mineral assimilation to such an extent that one cannot consider its significance without thinking of mineral requirements at the same time. It will be readily understood that the laying hen has an extra high mineral requirement; likewise, she has a high requirement for vitamin D. This vitamin is particularly important during winter because of the large number of cloudy days.

Cod liver oil, the most practical source of vitamin D, is used almost universally in poultry rations throughout the northern states. Practically all of the various brands of cod liver oil now available are biologically tested and

such grades should be insisted upon by the purchaser. The ordinary commercial grades are used at the rate of 1 per cent of the total ration. If the flock consumes approximately equal parts of mash and scratch, it should be included at the rate of 2 per cent of either one of these mixtures. Concentrated grades of cod liver oil are now available and if these are used they should be incorporated according to the instructions of the manufacturer. The amount of cod liver oil may need to be temporarily increased during the prolonged periods of cloudy weather or if egg shells become thin and weak.

The mineral requirements consist largely of adequate supplies of calcium and phosphorus, both of which are used in bone building. Calcium, in the form of calcium carbonate, is also used in shell formation. Records that have been obtained at the Idaho Experiment Station show that a good laying hen will consume from 3 to 3½ pounds of oyster shell a year. The mineral supplements are provided by incorporating from 3 to 5 per cent of each oyster shell and granulated bone in the mash mixture and in addition, having each of these minerals available continuously in hoppers. A high grade limestone, commonly known as calcite, occurs in many deposits throughout this State and much interest has been exhibited in the use of this product as a substitute for oyster shell. Tests have been conducted at this Experiment Station, as well as at several others, which demonstrate that calcite of a high grade, meaning a product that analyses at least 95 per cent calcium carbonate and not more than 2 per cent magnesium carbonate, can be used as a substitute for oyster shell. However, in tests where hens have had free access to both calcite and oyster shell it has been observed that they will consume nearly three times as much oyster shell as calcite. As yet no satisfactory explanation for this preference has been obtained but on the basis of these observations it is perhaps preferable to give the hens access to both products rather than to use calcite as an entire substitute.

## Suggested Laying Mash

No. 1	1 Ton Basis	No. 2	1 Ton Basis
Bran .....	600	Bran .....	400
Ground yellow corn .....	240	Ground yellow corn .....	400
Ground oats .....	240	Ground oats .....	200
Ground peas .....	240	Ground wheat .....	200
Powdered milk .....	100	Ground barley .....	140
Fish meal .....	140	Meat scrap .....	140
Meat scrap .....	140	Fish meal .....	160
Oyster shell .....	100	Powdered milk .....	100
Bone meal .....	60	Oyster shell .....	80
Charcoal .....	20	Bone meal .....	40
Common salt .....	20	Common salt .....	20
Finely cut alfalfa .....	100	Finely cut alfalfa .....	100
Per cent protein —	21.8	Charcoal .....	20
		Per cent protein —	21.0
No. 3	1 Ton Basis	No. 4	1 Ton Basis
Bran .....	600	Bran .....	300
Ground yellow corn .....	240	Ground wheat .....	240
Ground oats .....	260	Ground barley .....	240
Ground peas .....	560	Ground oats .....	240
Finely cut alfalfa .....	100	Ground peas .....	660
Oyster shell .....	100	Finely cut alfalfa .....	100
Bone meal .....	100	Oyster shell .....	100
Salt .....	20	Bone meal .....	80
Charcoal .....	20	Salt .....	20
Per cent protein —	18.8	Charcoal .....	20
		Per cent protein —	16.5
Liquid skim milk — 3 gallons per hundred hens daily.		Liquid skim milk — 3 gallons per hundred hens daily.	

Mash No. 1 is a standard mixture that has been used for many years with consistent results. The animal protein supplements equal 20 per cent of the mixture. This is recommended when no liquid milk is available.

Mash No. 2 is quite similar to No. 1 except that it contains less bran, a little more ground corn, and has ground wheat incorporated. This mash is also to be used when no liquid milk is available.

Mash No. 3 is a mixture in which the combination of ground peas and liquid skim milk is used very efficiently as protein supplements. The ground peas also furnish vitamin A. This ration has been used for a number of years and is gaining in popularity in those sections where pea meal is available.

Mash No. 4 is a modification of No. 3 the object being to provide a mixture as satisfactory as possible to meet the serious economic conditions that now prevail. It is particularly adapted to those localities where peas, wheat, oats, and barley, constitute the principal crops, and where yellow corn is prohibitive. It has not been conclusively demonstrated that the total elimination of corn is an entirely safe practice from the standpoint of the physical condition of the hens. Field demonstrations, now in progress, however, show that this formula is equal to No. 3 in promoting egg production, and thus far the physical condition of the birds is being satisfactorily maintained. Where liquid skim milk is not available, milk powder should be added at the rate of 5 per cent of the mixture.

Where ground peas are available, they may be used in mixtures Nos. 1, 2, or 14 to replace the ground barley, or may be incorporated by reducing the combination of small grains to the extent that the pea meal is added. Due to the fact that peas are high in protein, the meat scrap and fish meal should be reduced to approximately one-half the amount specified when pea meal is added to the extent of 15 per cent or more of the mixture.

**Grit**.—Whether hens need grit in addition to oyster shell has long been a disputed issue. Many flocks have given good results without the addition of grit, as such. From purely a technical standpoint, it can hardly be said that grit is of no value. In view of the availability and cheapness of Idaho calcite, it would seem to be a good practice to give hens access to calcite as well as oyster shell. Calcite will serve the double purpose of supplying calcium carbonate and furnishing grit.

**Suitable Ingredients for the Mash**.—Bran should be flaky and not reground. The importance of bran in a laying mash is to provide bulk, in that it serves as a conveyor of the feed through the digestive tract. It also acts as a laxative and is high in protein and phosphorus. It is not advisable to substitute ground wheat entirely for bran as the ration then becomes too concentrated and lacking in laxative properties. However, the bran may be reduced to 20 per cent of the mash and still provide a very satisfactory mixture.

Wheat, peas and corn, should be coarsely ground. It is difficult to describe just what a coarse grind is but it might be explained as of a granular or gritty texture. Oats and barley should be finely ground.

Meat scrap and fish meal should always be of a high grade. A meat scrap which averages 50 to 54 per cent protein is usually a safer product than one that runs 60 per cent or more. The higher levels of protein in meat scrap are secured by the addition of dried blood. The value of dried blood for poultry feeding varies markedly, depending upon the method of manufacture. As a general rule it is apt to cause digestive disorders. When it is heated in preparation to the extent that it appears as shiny black, crystal-like particles in the meat scrap, it has lost most of its feeding value. High quality products do not contain refuse material.

Chick size oyster shell, calcite, and granulated bone should be used in mashes in preference to powdered or pulverized forms.

When powdered milk is cheap it may be used to replace fish meal and meat scrap to a greater extent than is indicated.

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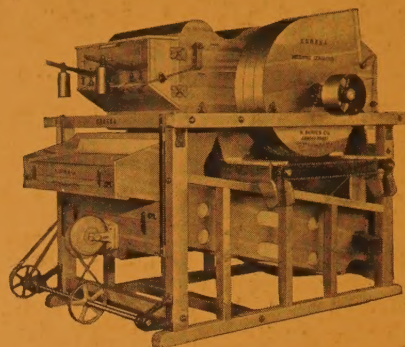
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